

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7043

庚戌年六月十五日

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

大拜禮

號一廿月七英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 2/6=\$1,500,000
Silver.....\$14,500,000
Total.....\$16,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Badow, Esq.
K. G. Barrett, Esq.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
O. R. Lonsdale, Esq.
E. Shillim, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. A. W. Siade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$1,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,122,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$1,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,122,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEBELL HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business; receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1909.

NEDERLANDSCHER HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 6,125,745 (about £510,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Oberboon, Tegal, Pacalangan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Halphong, Haiphong, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 per Annum.
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 per Annum.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, OHEFOO, KIOBE, TIENSIN, USAKA, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN, HONOLULU, TIE-LING, HOMBAY, CHANG-CHUN, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

TAKMO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 2 1/2 PER CENT. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FINANCED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M., Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

Intimations.

FACTS not opinions.
We do the trade well.
None can beat us.

WHY?

Because the REGAL SHOE is the Shoe that proves.

Because we stock a great variety and sell them at a very low price—\$10.00 per pair.

Call and see our new consignment and you will not hesitate from buying a pair.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1909.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex-Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex-Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI.....CALLEDONIA.....About 5th Aug. Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports.....DELHI.....Capt. G. W. Gordon.....7th Aug. Noon. Sea Special Advertisement.

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.....SARDINIA.....Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. 11th Aug. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, BORNEO.....About 13th Aug. Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARE NOW SHOWING

CHESTERFIELD SETTES.

NEW DESIGNS IN EASY CHAIRS.

OCASIONAL AND FANCY CHAIRS.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN CRETONNES.

LOOSE COVERS MADE BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE,
DISTILLED TABLE WATER

Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUMET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 585 Tons, and "NANNING" 559 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linton" and "Santai." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 1st AUGUST.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS' WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao 2.30 P.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play during the trip.

S.S. "Sui Tai" will not run on the above date.

On SATURDAY, the 31st JULY, 1909.

The Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will make an extra trip to MACAO leaving WING LOK WHARF at 7 P.M.

Departure from Macao on Sunday, at 7 P.M.

FARES:—Week End Rates for 1st and 2nd Class.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

KOWLOON HOTEL

In honor of the 7th Anniversary of the Coronation of H.M. KING EDWARD the VII.

A CORONATION DINNER

(FOLLOWED BY AN OPEN AIR CONCERT),

will be served on 9th August, at 8 p.m.

The famous 13th Rajputs Band will perform during the Evening.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,
Manager.

Telephone, 190.

Telegrams "Astor."

[64]

Rails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. F. J. Rosch	About WEDNESDAY, 11th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COHLENZ" Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	2nd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDOIN	Carazova	3rd Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AUSTRALIEN	X	16th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamsien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Detective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

4, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Beutlich Street

555, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 11th March 1909

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. J. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.

Apply to—

S. D. SETNA,

No. 6, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. (497)

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES, facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. (493)

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. (248)

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. (408)

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YICK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYAT EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MOKETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. (51)

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. (188)

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. (11)

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

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The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

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Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. (408)

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No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YICK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYAT EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MOKETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. (51)

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. (188)

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. (11)

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S ILLNESS.

THE REGENT'S SOLICITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Prince Regent sends some one every day to inquire after Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's health.

JIM TIN-YUEN.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to recommend Taotai Jim Tin-yuen for appointment as Commissioner of Railways with the Third Rank conferred on him.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Ministry of War considers that the Army and Nav, is under the control of the Emperor, as Commander-in-Chief.

Instructions have accordingly been issued to the Viceroys and Governors of all Provinces to the effect that, in future, they should not be designated Commanders-in-Chief so as to draw a line of distinction.

FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE REGENT'S INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

At an audience with the Prince Regent, His Imperial Highness made inquiries of Viceroy Tuan Fang concerning the famine relief funds, when Tuan Fang replied that the supervision of the relief measures was in the hands of Im Ng, and other members of the gentry.

PRINCE CHING.

SEEKING RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

Prince Ching has asked repeatedly to be allowed to resign.

The Prince Regent acquiesces in his desire to retire from the Grand Council only when all existing vacancies in the Council shall have been filled up.

THE GAMBLING EVIL.

DRASTIC MEASURES PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Grand Council proposes to lay down the rule that Princes and officials, who may be found given up to the gambling vice, be recommended for instant dismissal from the Service.

DETECTIVE FORCE.

PROPOSED ORGANISATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to appoint Chang Yen-mao (of Kaiping Mine fame) to organise a detective force.

LUK CHIN-LUM.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum has recovered from his recent indisposition and has, accordingly, cancelled his leave of absence.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FOURTH ROUND.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB vs. CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

Last evening the Praya at Naval Yard corner presented an unusual appearance, as group after group of men wended their way to the V.R.C. the occasion being the much talked of Water Polo match between teams representing the V.R.C. and C.Y.C.

The home side had made ample provision for spectators, the enclosure being lined with chairs and a large lighter which was kindly lent by the P. and O. was moored alongside the bath. The match was timed for 6 p.m., but an hour before that time the Club house was filled to its fullest capacity, with members and friends of the competing teams.

There were two changes in the teams from last year, when the Corinthians won by one goal, Claxton for the V.R.C. taking Sayer's place, and Gregory for the C.Y.C. filling the vacancy caused by E. Humphreys.

Punctually at 6 o'clock the teams took the water, each side receiving a loud ovation. As they lined up at their goals one could see grim determination on their faces.

The teams were as follows:—

Blues, V.R.C.:—L.E. Lammet (capt.), A. E. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, P. M. Remedios, A. A. Claxton, and J. M. Rosa Pereira.

Whites, C.Y.C.:—R. C. Wicheil (capt.), C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes, O. R. Chunyut, G. Wicheil, C. Humphreys and Gregory.

Referee:—T. Meek.

A silence that could be felt in its intensity awaited the sound of the whistle, but when the two teams were set going the pent up excitement found voice and a roar rent the air.

The whites secured through Cooke and carried play into the home side's territory. The attack, however, was repelled and the V. R. C. tried their luck, only to find a stumbling block in Wicheil who secured and gave to Chunyut who tested Lammet but this lengthy keeper was not "found wanting." Barros for the Blues showed good pace and swim, clear way. His shot, however, failed in its objective. Cooke was the next to try and lower the Blues colours but he was too closely attended by Carroll and failed. The teams were taking each other man for man and the play was of a very high order. A brief but stinging attack of the Blues was repelled and the Whites came down and took lodgments in V.R.C. waters when Lammet, in goal, was kept busy. He sent the C.Y.C. to the right about with a well placed pass to Barros. The latter player took the ball the whole length and had he passed to Carroll when Chunyut came across, it is more than probable that a goal would have been registered but he hesitated a shot on his own account which went high. The visiting team came again but found the defence too strong and Carroll securing put in a long shot gave Forbes some trouble to keep out. Half time was then called, the score sheet being blank. This was about a fair representation of the game and each side up to this had had their share of the play.

On resuming a change was noticed in the Corinthian team, Gregory going into goal vice Forbes, and this was undoubtedly a good move on the Captain's part. The Whites again secured and Cooke put in a stinging shot which Lammet, the goalkeeper, dealt with very skilfully but only at the expense of a corner. This, however, brought the Blues grist to the mill of the C. Y. C. Lammet then gave to Claxton who was fouled by Wicheil and the throw opened a strong attack by the Blues, the ball ultimately coming to Carroll about three quarter way down the field and this player did not hesitate, but put in a long tricky shot which brought down the C.Y.C.'s colours, amidst roars of applause.

It was some few seconds before the shouts died away, and the two teams were again set going, the whites trying all they knew to equalise, but although Cooke was well placed and fed continuously he was too closely watched by Carroll. This seemed to make the C.Y.C. man raw and he completely lost his temper when failing "ducked" by his antagonist, and gripped Carroll by the shoulders and brought him under, using him very roughly.

Shortly after this the whistle went for time and the V.R.C. team thus take premier position for the season in the world of Water Polo. We can only say the best side won.

B.O.C. vs. 3rd CQ. R.G.A.

This was a one-sided game and the Boys did not have much difficulty in scoring. A. S. Ellis opened the score which was followed again by another. Leitch then had possession of the ball and sent in a stinging shot. Not long after this the leather was passed to Peterson who swam up the bath and netted the fourth goal, the whistle shortly afterwards sounding half-time.

Not long after play the ball was passed to A. R. Ellis who netted the fifth goal and Peterson added the sixth. The "Boys" then played carelessly and the Artillerymen had possession of the ball and passed to one all along by himself who swam up the bath and netted the first goal for the 3rd. The boys scored another goal before the whistle went for time.

B. O. C. — 7, 3rd Co. R. G. A.

The teams were:—

B. O. C.:—A. R. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, H. J. White, H. W. Peterson, I. R. Chunyut, B. Mockett, and Leitch.

3rd Co. R. G. A.:—Robinson, Green, Nash, Silo, Ripley, Baldwin and Farrington.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Not long after play the ball was passed to A. R. Ellis who netted the fifth goal and Peterson added the sixth. The "Boys" then played carelessly and the Artillerymen had possession of the ball and passed to one all along by him self who swam up the bath and netted the first goal for the 83rd. The boys scored at another goal before the whistle went for time.

B. O. C. :—7. 83rd Co. R. G. A.,

The teams were :—

B. O. C. :—A. R. Ellis, A. B. Ellis, H. White, H. W. Peterson, I. E. Chuanuy, J. Mackett, and Lettice.

83rd Co. R. G. A. :—Robinson, Green, Nash, Sile, Ripley, Baldwin and Farrington.

Intimation.

Powell's

Gentlemen's
Department.

NEW GOODS

SPECIAL

DINNER

SHIRTS

Fine Quality Cambric, with Soft
Plaits, Light Weight, 10" x 3"
Cuffs.

THE VERY ACME

OF

COMFORT.

\$4.25 and \$5.25 each

NECKWEAR

60 Dozen

ELEGANT TIES

JUST ARRIVED—

Fly Ends,

Four in Hands

AND

Oxfords

IN

CREPE D' CHINE.

POPLIN,

FOULARD,

MADDER,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ABSOLUTELY

THE

Latest Productions.

Inspection Invited.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th August,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving
a Report of the Directors, declaring a
Dividend, confirming the appointment of
Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the
10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [544]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be
held in the offices of the Company, Queen's
Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY,
23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors,
and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th
June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1.50/100
per Share for the Six months ending 30th
June, 1909, will be payable on TUESDAY, 3rd
August, on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Company's
office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th July,
to TUESDAY, 3rd August, (both days
inclusive), during which period no transfer of
shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [545]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS
TWO per Share for the Six months
ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on the
3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants
may be obtained on application at the Com-
pany's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th
inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both
days inclusive), during which period no trans-
fer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Company, Ltd.Agents for The West Point Building
Company, Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [546]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

AND

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that PETITIONS
were on the 27th July, 1909, presented to
the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its
Original Jurisdiction by the above named
Society and Company respectively to confirm
the alterations of the said Society's and the
said Company's respective objects proposed to
be effected by Special Resolutions of the said
Society and the said Company respectively
unanimously passed at Extraordinary General
Meetings of the said Society and the said
Company respectively held on the 21st April,
1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed
at further Extraordinary General Meetings of
the said Society and the said Company respec-
tively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which
Resolutions respectively run as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles
of Association of the Society (Company)
be respectively extended, altered and
amended so as to read as shown in the
printed signed for the purpose of identifica-
tion by the Chairman of this Meeting and
that such extended, altered and amended
Memorandum and Articles of Associa-
tion be henceforth adopted as the
Memorandum and Articles of Associa-
tion of the Society (Company) to the
exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND Notice is further given that the said
Petitions are directed to be heard before His
Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of
the said Court, in fifteen days from this date
and any person interested in the said Society
or the said Company, whether as creditor,
policy-holder or otherwise desirous to oppose
the making of an Order for the confirmation of
the said alterations under the Companies
Ordinance 1865 shall appear at the time of
hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the
purpose, and a copy of the said Petitions, or
either of them, will be furnished to any such
person requiring the same by the undersigned
on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary to the said Society and the
said Company.

[547]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colors are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. Is tattooing unlike some

species of engraving, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible dangers, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

miniatures a specialty.

Hongkong, 10 September, 1908. [548]

JAPANESE PRISON LIFE.

DESCRIPTION OF A FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

Some time ago we published a glowing de-
scription of life in the prison at Tokyo. The
following account of the female penitentiary at
Hachioji appearing in the *Tokyo Mainichi* will
prove interesting, showing, as it does, the con-
ditions of life of these unhappy persons. It
would appear that all female convicts sentenced
to imprisonment for any length of time at the
Tokyo Courts are sent to Hachioji to serve
their term, only minor offenders being kept at
the Tokyo prison. The Hachioji jail has been
built for the exclusive accommodation of
women, and no men are allowed inside the
prison house. The only men who have access
to the prisoners are the governor, the chief-
warden, a priest and a doctor. The inmates are
under the supervision of four women wardens,
and perfect order and discipline is said to be
maintained among them.

FOOD OF THE INMATES.

Their daily staple food consists, as in the
case of male convicts, of a mixture of 6 per
cent. of low grade rice and 40 per cent. of
barley, with 3 senn's worth of vegetables or
other food per day. The quantity of barley-
rice given to the prisoners varies from 4 to 6
go per day according to the physical condition
of the prisoners and the amount of labour im-
posed on them. An outlay of seven sen each for
"subsidiary food" may appear small, but as
an assemblage of over 200 persons is to be
provided in this way, better food is ob-
tainable than might be imagined. Fish or meat
is given twice a week, and the arrival of the days
when this superior food is provided is eagerly
anticipated by the inmates. Altogether, the diet
of the Hachioji convicts compares very favour-
ably with that of the poor living in the neigh-
bourhood. Of course, no food is given the pri-
soners between meals, though it is the general
habit of the Japanese, especially the women, to
take some food between the mid-day and evening
meals. Some boiled water is given the
convicts twice a day between meals and several
times a day during the summer. The convicts
are allowed to take a hot bath every five days,
in addition to washing their bodies down with
cold water every morning. The latter is not com-
pulsory, but has been encouraged for sanitary
reasons and has now become the general
usage. The health of the prisoners is in a
highly satisfactory condition. There are hardly
any sick persons among the more than 200 in-
mates, two only suffering from an incurable
disease.

WORKING HOURS.

The working hours of the prisoners vary
according to the seasons of the year. In
January and December they are seven hours;
in November seven and a half; eight in
February, eight and a half in October, nine in
March and September, nine and a half in
April, ten in May and August, and ten and a
half in June and July. They rise at five in the
morning on the clanging of a bell and retire at
eight in the evening. It may be thought that
the lot of these prisoners is easy compared with
that of many other people on the outside of the
prison walls who have to work hard to make
both ends meet from early morn till late at
night. Perhaps this may be so as far as
labour is concerned, but it must not be forgotten
that in the one case freedom of action is
fettered, making life one joyless monotonous
existence, while in the other, whatever hard
work one may do is voluntary or the result of
a voluntary contract. That makes a vast
difference. Otherwise the Japanese prisons
would have been inconveniently crowded long
ere this. A large number of the Hachioji in-
mates are engaged in weaving, both cotton and
silk, while others find occupation in knitting
and rattan ware work.

EDUCATION OF THE PRISONERS.

Nor is the education of these unfortunate
women neglected. It may well be supposed
that most of the women who find their way into
prison are illiterate. For the benefit of these a
female teacher is engaged, and three hours
every afternoon are devoted to the teaching of
reading, writing, and sewing to those under
18 years of age, while those who are above that
age are taught for two hours between five and
seven in the evening. As a result many women
who are absolutely illiterate when they arrive in
the prison leave with a working knowledge of
reading and writing. The moral side of their
education also receives due attention at the
hands of a Buddhist priest belonging to the
Hongwanji sect, who preaches to the convicts
every Sunday morning. The result of the
preaching upon women is said to be far more
effective than on male prisoners, because in the
case of the former there are only a few who
may be described as hardened criminals. It
may be said that among people inside prison
walls there are fewer persons acting under false
pretences than outside. The prisoners are
branded with the particular offences of which
they have been convicted, and it would be
useless to attempt to conceal their crimes. On
the other hand, in the *shaku* (as the prisoners
term the world outside the prison) there are
many who manage to successfully hide their
real guilt and assume an air of immaculate
virtue.

The perfect order and cleanliness that prevail
in the Hachioji prison seems to be due princi-
pally to the thoughtful and judicious superin-
tendence of its governor, Mr. Yamamoto. He is
careful to allow the prisoners, within reasonable
bounds, to enjoy nature by planting trees and
flowers in the prison garden so as to give them
something to occupy their minds. Since 1900
no fewer than ninety inmates have been given
tickets of leave on account of exemplary con-
duct, and only in one case has the permission
been cancelled owing to irregularities. As
already stated, hardened criminals among
women are few and far between, and the regu-
lar jailbirds are frequently found among men,
whose appearance in prison is a periodical
recurrence, are practically unknown. The prin-
cipal cause of crime by women, when thorowly
investigated, are attributable to jealousy,
and resentment, and in most cases men
are an indirect cause of female crime. The
offences of the 230 female prisoners at Hachioji

may be classified as follows:—Murders and
attempted murder, 35; infanticide, 33; arson
and attempted arson, 63; the remainder being
robbery, gambling, theft, fraud and intimidation,
receiving stolen articles, bigamy, etc. The
comparatively large percentage of murder and
infanticide cases among the female criminals
is a phenomenon which deserves careful
study. Three are convicted of robbery,
but as a matter of fact they were simply
the accomplices of men. It may be interesting
to look into the motives which prompted these
women to commit the offences which they are
now expiating, as set down in the official re-
cord. Of the 60 infanticides 31 were prompted
to the crime by desire of revenge, 9 by
jealousy, 5 by cupidity, 2 to conceal other
crimes, 2 for purposes of theft, and the remain-
ing 11 by other circumstances. As to the 35
cases of murder and attempted murder, 4 were
caused by desire of revenge, 5 by jealousy, 8
by cupidity, and the remaining 18 by other
causes. Poverty is responsible for 21 cases of
infanticide, while 6 were perpetrated to prevent
disclosures. Coming to thefts, 14 cases are
mentioned as having been committed for the
sake of lovers, 8 through vanity, and 4 through
sheer dislike of work.

Another interesting point in these descrip-
tions is that among the inmates of the Hachioji
prison 45 have both parents living, 26 fathers
only, and 26 mothers only, while in the case
of 67 prisoners both parents are dead. Further,
51 women have legally-married husbands,
40 illegal consorts, 36 were married, but are
now widowed or divorced, and 27 have had
lovers, while 23 are unmarried. Again, 68
women have legitimate-born and 24 illegitimate
children. Needless to say, the majority of the
women offenders are recruited from the lower
strata of society, no fewer than 25 being re-
turned as maid servants and 53 of "no occupa-
tion." As already explained, most of the in-
mates are illiterate, and of over 200 prisoners
only about fifteen are able to read and write
tolerably well.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, 2nd August (First
Monday in August).

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [558]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875
all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd August
(First Monday in August).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909. [560]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875
all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd
August (First Monday in August).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909. [561]

Colonial Secretary's Department.

No. 401.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED

TENDERS will be received at the

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till

Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August,

1909, for the purchase of the privileges known

as the Opium Farm established under "The

Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that

is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium

and of selling, within the Colony, (including

the New Territories), Opium so prepared,

inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross

and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium,

for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tender-

ing, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial

Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and

form of grant have been published in *Govern-*

ment Gazette as Notification No. 401 of the

2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

2nd July, 1909. [545]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into

the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily

and economically cure himself without the knowl-

edge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the

treatment of mental disease, whilst thousands

have been restored to health and happiness who

years previously had been merely dragging

a wretched existence.

THERAPION No. 1.—The Sovereign

remedy for delirium, stupor, and other

excited conditions, and for the removal of

the foundation of structure and other

serious disorders.

THERAPION No. 2.—The Sovereign

remedy for primary and secondary

syphilis, all those complaints which mercury

and arsenic are popularly but erroneously

supposed to cure. This preparation purifies

the system through the blood and thoroughly

eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3.—The Sovereign

remedy for all nervous, hysterical, and

insane conditions, and for all cases of

insanity, mania, and melancholia, and all

disorders of the brain and nerves, and all

disorders of the genital organs, and all

disorders of the urinary system, and all

disorders of the digestive system, and all

disorders of the circulatory system, and all

disorders of the respiratory system, and all

disorders of the excretory system, and all

disorders of the reproductive system, and all

disorders of the endocrine system, and all

disorders of the immune system, and all

disorders of the integumentary system, and all

disorders of the locomotor system, and all

disorders of the sensory system, and all

disorders of the motor system, and all

disorders of the nervous system, and all

disorders of the mental system, and all

disorders of the physical system, and all

disorders of the spiritual system, and all

disorders of the divine system, and all

disorders of the eternal system, and all

disorders of the infinite system, and all

disorders of the universal system, and all

disorders of the absolute system, and all

disorders of the relative system, and all

disorders of the comparative system, and all

disorders of the superlative system, and all

disorders of the infinitive system, and all

disorders of the participle system, and all

disorders of the adjective system, and all

disorders of the noun system, and all

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disorders of the pronoun system, and all

disorders of the preposition system, and all

disorders of the conjunction system, and all

disorders of the interjection system, and all

disorders of the exclamation system, and all

disorders of the question system, and all

disorders of the imperative system, and all

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disorders of the subjunctive system, and all

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disorders of the pronoun system, and all

disorders of the preposition system, and all

disorders of the conjunction system, and all

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.
Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hong Kong, 15th July, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

* Much matter of local interest will be found on pages 2, 3 and 7.

IN Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, ginger was grown with some success and found a ready sale.

PRINCE Tsai, Biao and Admiral, Sah Ching have discussed the formation of a Navy Council.

THE Petropavlovsk harbour light, hitherto white, has been replaced by a red light, from the 21st June, 1909.

THE Chibi official body in Peking has decided to hold a meeting of welcome in honour of Viceroy Tuan Fang.

THE Russian Minister in Peking has communicated with the Waiwupu in regard to Russian participation in the Hunan Railway Loan.

DURING the year 1908, 170 alligators representing 1,066 feet were brought to Kuching police station for rewards, says the Sarawak Gazette.

THE Ministry of the Interior is employing surveyors to make maps of the twenty-four districts in the Imperial Prefecture of Shantung.

We have been favoured with a copy of the programme of the next Gymkhana meeting, but owing to pressure of space, we are obliged to hold it over.

MESSRS. Lai Tsui Lan and Benjamin Wong, Chinese practitioners trained in Western medical science, are authorized to grant death certificates in Hongkong.

THE *Chiao Morning Post* says: "The *Heliopolis* left Durban on the 1st inst. for China with 2,200 repatriated labourers on board and is expected to arrive here about the end of the month."

H.E. LIEN YU, Imperial Resident in Lhasa, has applied to the Peking Government to send to Tibet some officials who understand the English and Tibetan languages.

THE appointment of Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to act as Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Registrar of Shipping, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Depot, Collector of Light Dues and Superintendent of Imports and Exports, during the absence on leave of Com. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N., or until further notice, with effect from the 1st proximo, is gazetted.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun.

A VISIT TO "MARBLE HALL."

SIR PAUL CHATER DUBBED
"PORCELAIN KING."

A FELICITOUS APPELLATION.

To the numerous appellations which Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., has from time to time received, all adequately expressive of the originality and fertility of mind of one of Hongkong's most prosperous citizens, must be added the latest which the quick-witted and veteran ex-Viceroy of Canton has not been slow to coin as he moved out of the stately drawing-room of Sir Paul at "Marble Hall" this morning and requested Commissioner Mr. Harris to thank the "Chu-hi Tai Wang" for the hospitality which the Viceroy and his company had just enjoyed at the hands of their host. The translation of the sonnet is "Porcelain King." Its appropriateness is at once apparent, and it must have suggested itself to the observant Chinese official, after the pleasure of the inspection he and his staff enjoyed of the exquisite collection of old china treasured within the hospitable walls of Hongkong's most prominent citizen. As to the viceregal visit to Sir Paul's private residence to-day we will shortly present a full report of the historic call, meanwhile a slight digression will be permitted to preserve the connected chain of narrative of His Excellency's brief stay in Hongkong on route for the viceregal seat at Nanking.

After the reception at the Chinese Club last evening, the Viceroy and party moved to "Glencely," the residence of H.E. Kao Erh Chien, Special Macao Delimitation Commissioner, where His Excellency and suite spent the evening.

At an early hour to-day there were numerous callers at "Glencely"—all Chinese gentlemen bent on paying their respects to the high official. Soon after ten o'clock Sir Frederick Lugard accompanied by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O., and Capt. Simson, Private Secretary, called on H.E. Chang Jen-chun on a return visit. The Governor left after a few minutes' conversation with His Excellency.

MR. MODY'S ACQUAINTANCE FORMED. Impelled by common sympathies for the advancement of the University scheme, for which Sir Frederick Lugard has stood sponsor, Viceroy Chang, who takes a deep and abiding interest in the project, manifested a great desire to become personally acquainted with Mr. H. N. Mody, the gentleman by whose munificence the scheme has become practicable. As stated yesterday, Mr. Mody's health did not permit of his acceptance of Sir Frederick Lugard's invitation to meet the Viceroy at the official luncheon yesterday. Arrangement was accordingly made with Sir Paul Chater for the formal introduction to be made at his residence to-day.

Shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Viceroy proceeded by chair to Conduit Road. Accompanying him was a large party of Chinese officials, including Admiral Li Chun, Prefect Haueh Yung-nien, Viceroy's secretary, Commodore Lin, a member of Admiral Li's suite, Sub-Prefect Wong Ming, Viceroy's secretary, Expectant Magistrate Wen Hui-chen, Viceroy's secretary, Capt. Wu Kwong-tung, Deputy Kowloon, and several others. Mr. A. P. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, was also with the Viceroy, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., was among the guests. Taotai Pan Pui-yu, an enthusiastic collector of old china, made his first visit to Sir Paul's yesterday; he is a leading and influential member of the gentry at Canton. He was an earlier visitor, having been fully an hour at "Marble Hall" before the arrival of the distinguished visitors. Mr. H. N. Mody had been asked by Sir Paul to assist him in the reception of the guests. Arriving at the western entrance from the main gateway, the Viceroy was welcomed by Sir Paul in person who invited His Excellency and his suite to the magnificently appointed drawing-room—the principal of several in that princely mansion. After the formal presentation and when the visitors had been seated,

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. Mr. H. N. Mody rose, and addressing His Excellency, said: "Your Excellency, it was with great regret that I was unable to have the pleasure of meeting you yesterday at luncheon with His Excellency the Governor and it gives me all the more pleasure to meet you here to-day and to have this opportunity of expressing to you in person my sincere thanks for the great interest you have taken in my scheme for the establishment of a University here as well as for the munificent donation thereto, for which we have to thank you. I understand that there is, thanks to you, yet more to come from the Kwang Tung province, and I have no doubt that your interest in this undertaking will continue in your new sphere of influence and that you will endeavour to interest the residents of Nanking in the undertaking, and that your influence there will meet with an equal success to that in Canton is a foregone conclusion. I have no wish to take up any more of your valuable time here which is so limited and have now merely to wish you and your distinguished company a pleasant voyage and a long life. (Applause.)"

The Viceroy, rising, bowed his acknowledgments.

The speech was interpreted to His Excellency by Mr. Harris.

After a brief pause, the Viceroy's Secretary rose and said: "Mr. Mody and Gentlemen, I am directed by His Excellency to thank you most cordially for your kind speech. His Excellency wishes me to say, in his behalf, that although he is now proceeding to Nanking, his heart is still here. Thank you very much for the kindness of your speech. (Applause.)"

Light refreshments were then served.

We understand that, in spite of H.E. Chang's departure from Canton, His Excellency has taken adequate steps against interest in the Hongkong University waning in Canton. He

has instructed Taotai Ching to pursue an enthusiastic canvass amongst the gentry and people in Canton for subscriptions. Viceroy Chang believes that, in the end, a further sum of about \$50,000 may be forthcoming from Canton and neighbouring districts, inclusive, of course, of the \$100,000 guaranteed to Sir Frederick Lugard by H. E. Cheung Pat-see. It is hoped that sympathy from the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu-fun, may be enlisted for the scheme, the more so as a son and a daughter of H. E. Yuan have been educated in Europe. It is presumed, therefore, that in His Excellency will be found an enthusiastic advocate of Western learning.

A PRICELESS COLLECTION OF CHINA.

After refreshments Sir Paul himself took the entire party in hand and led them from corridor to hall, and from hall to hall on the stately marble staircase to the first floor. The passage through these grand apartments recalled to mind the Indian Taj so fittingly described as a dream in marble. Within Hongkong's narrow confines representatives of China's officialdom were brought to an intimate acquaintance with the artistic blending of the priceless gems of the East with the East, and today's visit—like yesterday's but of a different kind to Quarry Bay—afforded the Chinese visitors a veritable class of instruction. Long before Sir Paul had finished with the priceless porcelain on the shelves and stands to the first room, Taotai Wong and Taotai Pan, both old collectors and capable judges, gave vent to feelings of genuine admiration at the choice, beauty and rarity of the collection on which their expert eyes dwelt and feasted. There were Kang-hi's in a combination of five colours and of a design on which only specialists can set a value but which even the layman can wonderfully admire. The chinas of the Ming and the Kien-lung are also thoroughly representative of the Empire's ancient art. But the predominating features of the collection are certainly five pairs of Kang-hi vases standing about thirty inches high. On a jet black ground the floral design, with its wealth of colours and artistic blending bespeak of the civilization China can claim before which our own pales into insignificance. Viceroy Chang, stared, handed and admired long and lovingly the rare pieces of his country's art before him. It was enough to make any heart proud, and Viceroy Chang's must have trodden in ecstasy when his expert porcelain judges confirmed that the Kang-hi's were veritable priceless gems. They had not seen the like of them before in all China. A price of \$10,000 is set on each pair. (The visitor stood within a sanctum sanctorum when he realises that the collective price of but ten pieces of china was nothing less than \$50,000.)

A visitor jokingly remarked to a Chinese official if he did not feel tempted to carry a pair away to Canton, when that gentleman with quick wit facetiously retorted: "Yes, if Dr. Ho Kai will defend me at my trial."

From large things, as Sir Paul said, he led his guests to see some smaller pieces of china. One in the shape of the ideograph "Sai"—"Longevity." Taotai Pan remarked he would be an eager buyer at \$15,000, and so on, the gems were also spoken of as worth thousands. The collection of jade was also seen, the four completely with an examination of the bibliography of China's porcelain including Dr. Bushell's rare to-guinea volume.

The party were fully an hour and a half in going over "Marble Hall." After some more refreshments, photographs of the entire group were taken. The Viceroy was seated and supporting His Excellency was Commissioner Harris on the right and Sir Paul Chater on left, Mr. H. N. Mody being to the right of Mr. Harris.

The visitors then took their departure amidst many expressions of thanks to Sir Paul for his genial hospitality.

ENTERTAINED BY H.E. KAO.

The party left "Marble Hall" at 12.45 p.m. and re-traced their steps to "Glencely" Buildings, where H. E. Kao Erh Chien entertained his official colleagues to luncheon.

THE VICEROY'S LIBERILITY.

It was H. E. Chang Jen-chun's intention to pay a visit to the Italian Convent, but owing to the shortness of his stay and the numerous ceremonial calls, he was prevented from making a personal visit. His Excellency had expressed his admiration of the excellent work carried on in the Convent, more particularly in the direction of the care of the Chinese foundlings and the education of the Chinese girls. Unable to visit the Institution himself he deputed his Secretary, Prefect Haueh Yung-nien, to call on the Lady Superior this afternoon with a letter from His Excellency expressing regret at his inability to visit the Convent and enclosing the generous donation of \$500. The Secretary was shown over the entire Convent building and was much impressed with the magnificent character of the work conducted in that benevolent home. In view of the interest H.E. Chang takes in educational matters, His Excellency was much interested in a Chinese translation of Sir Frederick Lugard's speech at the prize-giving at the Convent on the 20th inst. We understand that Prefect Haueh was the bearer of the transcript from the Lady Superior who also asked His Excellency's acceptance of a small souvenir from the little Chinese girls of the Convent.

DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

His Excellency and suite re-embarked on board the *s.s. Hsin Ming* this afternoon and will proceed to Shanghai later in the evening.

MR. OTAGIRI, a director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, left Shanghai on the morning of the 13th inst. for Daijen, whence he is to proceed to Peking. He is expected to return to Shanghai next month and to proceed to Europe direct from Shanghai.

THE German ship *Shankar* and a torpedo-destroyer left Miyazu for Tsingtao on the 16th inst. While at Miyazu on the previous day one of the sailors of the flagship was drowned in the course of a swimming practice. No particulars are yet to hand.

Hongkong University.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS PROMISED.

INTERESTING PAPERS.

We have received for publication the following further papers in connection with the Hongkong University scheme:

The committee referred to in the memorandum entitled Hongkong University dated January, 1909, was appointed in that month and consists of the following gentlemen:

Chairman.—The Governor. Members.—The Bishop of Victoria, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. Mody, the Director of Education, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, and Mr. Clementi.

The Chinese members submitted the names of about 100 leading Chinese gentlemen (since increased by the addition of some others) to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of raising funds under the chairmanship of Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G. This sub-committee has since held weekly meetings, and submitted various proposals which have been considered by the committee. They also made a very careful translation of the Governor's appeal into Chinese and printed 10,000 copies at their own expense for circulation. They formed corresponding committees for raising funds outside the Colony.

1st Meeting.—February 15th. The committee met for the first time on February 15th when a large number of the Chinese sub-committee were present, and the Governor addressed them. There was no other business done.

2nd Meeting.—March 5th.

The committee discussed certain points brought forward by the sub-committee. A statement was made with the approval of the committee regarding the Chinese representation on the Governing Body; this has since been rescinded and replaced by Resolution of 18th June, 1909. (See resolution No. 6.)

It was resolved that the fee charged to students should not exceed \$300 per annum—maintenance, being about the same.

It was guaranteed that, if the scheme did not fructify, subscriptions should be returned. A statement was made to the effect that the standard of degrees would be equal to that of an English University.

3rd Meeting.—March 6th.

A resolution was passed granting to subscribers of \$500 and upwards certain privileges in proportion to the magnitude of the subscription, with a view to holding out inducements for subscribers. (See resolution No. 9.)

4th Meeting.—April 21st.

The chairman stated that: "Any decision taken or views recorded by the committee are subject to revision either by the committee itself, in the light of further information, or later by the Legislative Council when the Ordinance setting up the University is introduced, or by the Governing Bodies when appointed."

A resolution was passed, approving of the establishment of hostels under regulations prescribed by the Court. (See resolution No. 10.)

The report of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Irving, Pollock and Clementi, on the subject of the constitution of the University, was presented, and discussion deferred until later.

5th Meeting.—June 19th.

Copies of a printed memorandum by the Governor contrasting the Hongkong University scheme with that of the China Emergency Committee, were laid before the committee for private circulation. Also copy of a letter addressed to Home Universities inquiring under what conditions they would confer degrees. The statement regarding Chinese representation on the Governing Body of the University made at the second meeting was replaced by a resolution dealing with the constitution of the University. (See resolution No. 6.)

The other resolutions dealing with the questions of the entrance examination, nominations on death of donors, and the institution of an Arts Degree were debated and deferred for further consideration.

A sub-committee consisting of Mr. Brewster (Chairman), Mr. Little (for the Director of Public Works), and Dr. Ho Kai was appointed with the following terms of reference:

"To consider and report to the committee on the site proposed, whether it is the best for the purpose in view, and if so how it can best be adapted to the purpose. And further to examine the plans for the buildings, and to submit recommendations as to any alterations in design, etc."

The chairman read a despatch from the Secretary of State "gladly approving" the free gift of the site proposed for the University, and expressing cordial approval of the scheme. He considered that the Colony was under a debt to Mr. Mody for his generous offer. (Annex 1.)

A letter was also read from the Secretary of the China Association informing the Governor of the action being taken by that body to raise subscriptions by advertising the scheme in the leading London and Provincial papers, and by sending a reprint of the Governor's memorandum to the more important Chambers of Commerce and to all members of the Association resident in England. (Annex 2.)

His Excellency also read a private letter to himself from Mr. Scott (annex 3) confirming the telegram in which the following donations had been announced:

J. Swire & Sons, £30,000
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 5,000
Ocean Steamship Co., 5,000
Two letters from the Viceroy of Canton dated 1st March and 9th June, 1909, were read (annexes 4, 5 and 6), the former containing a copy of the manifesto he had issued pointing out the great benefit the University would be to South China and the latter intimating that he had collected \$200,000 towards the Endowment Fund.

The chairman informed the committee that Mr. Mody had consented to keep his offer open till the end of the year. This he had done some time ago but had desired that the fact should not be known in order to stimulate subscribers.

Replies to the Governor's letters have also been received from His Excellency the Governor of Macao (7th April, 1909) promising every assistance in his power, and from His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements (24th February, 1909) warmly approving the scheme and offering any assistance. In consequence of trade depression it was now, he said, a bad time for an appeal, but later on the Chinese in the Straits hope to give effectual assistance. His Excellency the Viceroy of India regretted the inability of the Indian Government to contribute. The chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, warmly approved the scheme and said he would reply later regarding contributions (9th February, 1909).

6th Meeting.—July 7th. The discussion (begun at the last meeting) as to whether the subjects to be included in the Arts Course should be in any way indicated in the resolution was continued, and it was decided that with the exception of a statement that facilities would be afforded to Chinese to learn the language and literature of China, no attempt should at the present time be made to define the scope of an Arts Degree. Dr. Ho Kai observed that, if hereafter any body of persons interested in any branch of learning whatsoever, should desire to establish a Chair for the teaching of that subject, he imagined that the University would be glad to accept the funds and to establish the Chair, but he thought it would be premature and likely to lead to misconception if such special branches of an Arts Course were specified now.

The chairman said he thought it was of importance to emphasize the fact, that in a University there was no compulsion whatever for a student to take up any course which he did not desire to study. In an Arts Course there would doubtless be alternative subjects. This he imagined was not fully appreciated by Chinese subscribers outside the Colony. A resolution was then passed to the effect that the third chair to be established should be an Arts Course (see resolution No. 11). It was also decided to include in the resolutions a statement to the effect that a knowledge of the Chinese language should be accepted in lieu of certain subjects, for Chinese applicants in the entrance examination, subject of course to the final decision of the Court. See proviso to (b) of resolution No. 5.

In order that no misunderstanding should arise as to how the privilege of nomination should be exercised on the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more free students under the resolution of March 6th, words were added to that resolution. (See last part of resolution No. 9.)

The chairman stated that with the consent of the Court of the Medical College, Mr. Ng Li Hing proposed to transfer the sum of \$50,000, which he had promised to that institution, to the Endowment Fund of the University, on condition that a scholarship for proficiency in anatomy of the value of \$120 per annum was established and called after his name in addition to the privileges accruing under the resolution of March 6th. The proposal was accepted.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., chairman of the Chinese sub-committee for collecting subscriptions, stated that the local subscription list had reached the sum of \$162,735. He had received a letter from His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, warmly supporting the scheme and saying that the Chinese in the United States would raise funds. He had also just received a sum of \$4,450 as the first instalment of subscriptions from Newchwang, and had heard from Canton that the Chinese gentry and merchants had been invited by the high Provincial officials to a meeting to discuss means for raising subscriptions there.

The chairman stated that as many of the original resolutions were now out of date, and others had been amended, he proposed to draw up a revised set and circulate them to members for approval after which they would be printed with a further set of papers giving a précis of the meeting of the Committee, etc.

The proposal was approved and the revised set of resolutions contained in annex 7 were circulated to and approved by the Committee, in substitution of all former resolutions.

Annex 8 contains a copy of a letter from Sir Robert Hart from which it will be seen that he cordially approves the Hongkong University and considers it more "practically promising" than the other schemes put forward—viz., the "Emergency" or Lord Wm. Cecil's. He describes it as excellent and deserving of the fullest support.

Annex 9 contains a reply from the London University relative to the examination for degrees which is very satisfactory so far as it goes, and I understand that it is probable that the London University will find no difficulty in supplying examiners to conduct the final examinations, and guarantee that the standard is up to that of the London degrees, provided that University incurs no pecuniary liability. Our Committee is greatly indebted to the kind assistance of the principal, Dr. H. A. Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., who has assured me of his services to assist in any way that lies in his power.

The subscriptions or promises towards the Endowment Fund are as follows at this date including a subscription (just announced) of £10,000 by the Chinese Government:—
By Chinese residents of Hongkong, \$174,295
" Ng Li Hing transferred from Medical College, 50,000
" Chinese residents in Saigon, 30,000
" Newchwang, 1,450
Guaranteed by Mr. Cheung Pat See from Weichow, etc., 100,000
Contributed by the Chinese Government through H.M. Minister at Peking, £10,000
Contributed by His Excellency the

Viceroy of Canton, 200,000
By Messrs. J. Swire and Sons, 50,000
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., 5,000
Ocean Steamship Company, 5,000
Ship Company, 5,000
Mrs. Stokes, 500
\$1,039,745

F. D. LUGARD,
Governor and Chairman of Committee.
July 23rd, 1909.

ANNEXE 1.

[Letter from Secretary of State for the Colonies.]

Downing Street, 27th April, 1909.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 12 of the 12th of January, reporting the initiation and progress of the scheme for the establishment of a University in Hongkong.

2. I have read with great interest your despatch and its enclosures, and I feel that the Colony is deeply indebted to Mr. H. N. Mody for his generous offer to provide the sum necessary for the University buildings if funds are forthcoming for an adequate endowment. I appreciate also the care which you have yourself given not only to the consideration of the principle of the scheme but to the elaboration of its details.

3. I gladly approve your proposal that the Government of Hongkong should provide the land for the new University, and I agree that the site which you describe should be utilized for the purpose.

4. I hope that the community of Hongkong will freely respond to the appeal for funds, that the Chinese will show their sense of the advantages which the new University will give them by contributing liberally to its endowment, and that the scheme will be carried to completion as it has been begun by the aid of private munificence and public spirit.

5. You suggest in the closing paragraph of your despatch that His Majesty's Government should assist in providing the necessary funds for the University, but in view of the heavy calls upon the Imperial Exchequer I fear that I could not with any prospect of success invite the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to ask Parliament for a contribution.—I have, &c.,
CREWE.

Governor
Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., &c., &c.

ANNEXE 2.

[Letter from Secretary, China Association.]

China Association,
159, Cannon Street,
London, E.C., 14th May, 1909.

SIR,—In further pursuance of my letter to you of the 12th March with reference to the project for the establishment of a University at Hongkong, I now have the honour to inform you that, at a meeting of my Committee held here last week Mr. J. H. Scott, our president, spoke enthusiastically of the scheme. He gave the committee the benefit of the knowledge he gained during his recent trip to the Far East, and pointed out that not only would a University practically at the doors of China be a great advance to Chinese desiring a Western education but a valuable asset for the future of the Colony itself.

After discussion as to the best means to reach the public here it was decided to insert an advertisement in the leading London and Provincial newspapers directing attention to the scheme, and inviting subscriptions towards the fund for endowment. I have the honour to enclose copy of this advertisement taken from the *Times* of today. [Not printed.]

It was also decided to reprint your memorandum on the subject in the form of a pamphlet for distribution, and for the further information of those who might apply for it.

In addition, letters enclosing the advertisement and pamphlet have been sent to the more important Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, asking their assistance by making the project known to their members. A similar course has also been adopted with regard to the leading newspapers, and a letter has also been addressed to members of the Association, resident in this country.

At the committee meeting it was announced that sums totalling £35,000 had already been contributed by certain members of the Association and their friends. To-day it is my pleasure to add that a further £5,000 has been promised, bringing the total to £40,000.—I have, &c.,
H. C. WILCOX,
Acting Secretary.

His Excellency,
Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Government House, Hongkong.

ANNEXE 3.

[Letter from J. H. Scott, Esq. (J. Swire & Sons).]

8, Billiter Square,
London, E.C., 21st May, 1909.

Dear Sir Frederick,—It afforded me great satisfaction to telegraph Mr. Law, who would inform you, that the following donations have been promised to me for the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University:—

John Swire & Sons, £30,000
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 5,000
Ocean Steamship Co., 5,000
conditionally on the further amount required to make up the sum of £100,000 stipulated for by Mr. Mody being obtained from others before the 31st December, 1907. When the buildings approach completion and the time arrives for disbursing monies to the University, our firm's donation will be made in 5 per cent. mortgage debenture bonds. The Trust Deed will, of course, be drawn so as to enable the trustees to hold such bonds, which are not trustee securities.

I was glad to learn from your letter to the China Association dated 14th April that local Chinese had already subscribed over \$100,000, and that you expected a further large sum would be received from the Chinese in Hongkong and other quarters. It is to be hoped that the appeal by the China Association to its members and to the public will draw out a considerable number of donations and that direct applications made in good quarters will also bear fruit.

There can be no doubt about the merits of your scheme which strongly appeals to my partners and myself, and to which we contribute as above, believing that a University in Hongkong will be for the advantage of the Colony and our Empire.—I am, &c.,

J. H. SCOTT.
His Excellency,
Sir F. D. LUGARD, K.C.M.G.,
Government House, Hongkong.

ANNEXE 4.
[Letter from H.E. the Viceroy of Canton.]
Translation.

Lately H. B. M.'s Consul-General at Canton has personally handed to me Your Excellency's letter with a copy of the specification and the rules of the proposed University. I have read them and am deeply impressed with respect for your efforts. People in this world are growing more and more every day, and those who are responsible for the welfare of the public must hold it as a matter of first importance to enlighten their intellect and to develop their means of living. Your Excellency's view of the proposed University is that applied science is most important and that medical science should, in the interests of public health, also receive immediate attention; and that with the gradual development of the scheme, law, Chinese literature and ethics should be included. In the introduction it is declared that there shall be no regard for difference of race and of creed, which shows that the University is to be for the general benefit of all.

If this scheme is successful, Chinese and European students will greatly benefit and the standard of education will also be promoted. The relation of the two countries will become more close, and better understanding will exist between the two Governments. Your Excellency's good ideas will receive my hearty support. I shall find means to raise money in aid of the University funds as requested by Your Excellency. Any substantial amount is obtained, it will be transmitted to you. I shall be glad to have several copies of the printed specification of the University for distribution, and for raising subscriptions.—I have, &c.,
(Viceroy's card enclosed.)

ANNEXE 5.
[Translation.]

A despatch from the Viceroy of Canton to the chief officials of the various Government Bureaux under his jurisdiction requesting them to meet and discuss means to raise subscriptions in aid of the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

Gentlemen.—I have the honour to acquaint you that sometime ago I received a letter from the Governor of Hongkong Sir Frederick Lugard informing me of a proposal to establish a University in Hongkong which, when founded, would devote special attention to professional and technical training, and would provide special facilities for students from the interior of China. But as the initial cost and subsequent expenditure would be considerable he asked for my assistance and co-operation in raising the necessary funds. He also forwarded me a memorandum on the proposed scheme and other papers.

I have also received a joint communication from certain Hongkong Chinese merchants, Ho Kai, Wei Yuk and others couched in earnest terms praying for my support.

I have perused more than once all the documents which I have received from Hongkong relating to the proposed scheme. The project appears to have for its principal object the complete training of persons of ability who will be of real use to us in our industrial and commercial enterprises.

The teaching of applied science, including civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and surveying, meets the present and most urgent need of our country, and the institution of a faculty of medicine is most important as it works for the improvement of sanitation and the preservation of health.

In the Arts Course of the proposed University the literature of our country will not be neglected. The standard of its entrance and of its degrees and the quality of its training will differ in no respect from those of the British Universities. The scheme seems indeed to be excellently planned.

Moreover, I am pleased with the several advantages which in my humble opinion, such a scheme offers.

Firstly.—Up to the present time our country has not a properly organised institution to impart a professional and technical training to our people, though the establishment of such an institution has long become an urgent necessity. The minds of most young men from noble or wealthy families are bent on official ranks and adverse to laborious studies so that they all turn their attention to the study of politics. Whereas ambitious youths of the poorer classes though willing to go through a course of professional and technical training, are in want of means and a suitable place for their training. Once the Hongkong University is established, the cost being moderate and the locality close at hand, it is possible for every Chinese youth to join it.

Secondly.—Since in China itself there is no such properly organised institution for professional and technical training we are compelled to send our students thousands of miles away from their native land to Europe or America where official supervision is rendered inefficient and parental control nugatory. Besides in youth the character is not yet properly formed, and some of the students may, through idleness or through indulgence to excess in amusements become lazy in their work, others from want of proper control and restraint drift into immoral and loose habits, and of late students residing abroad have caused us the greatest anxiety. On the other hand, Hongkong is so close to us that our young men who went there to study would be almost within sight and hearing of their superiors parents and elders.

Thirdly.—In our country we have at present no specialists who have a profound knowledge of technical and scientific subjects, and what-

ever professors we may require have had to be engaged from abroad, and that merely on their reputation and without actual knowledge of their true qualities. As a rule scholars who have a good character and great learning are disinclined to accept our invitation and come to a distant land like China where the mode of living differs so much from that of the West. But in the Hongkong University the professors are to be engaged by the British themselves who have better and easier means of inquiry and of distinguishing between the properly qualified and the incompetent. They are sure not to permit a responsible position to be occupied by an inferior man and thus to tarnish the fair name of their institution. Those professors who have already gained a reputation will be glad to join the staff, Hongkong being a British Colony and the social conditions there similar to those to which they have been accustomed. With a properly qualified staff of professors we may look forward with assurance to the successful training of the students.

Fourthly.—It costs many hundreds of dollars a year to maintain a student in Japan and many thousands to maintain one in a Western country. In both cases there must be added the very considerable expense of travelling there and back. The expenditure has taxed the resources of the different provinces to their uttermost, and great anxiety is felt as to the future. However, if our students could be sent to Hongkong instead, a great part of this expenditure would be saved.

Having these four advantages it seems to me that the establishment of a University in Hongkong has a most important bearing upon the professional and technical training of the people of China. A Parsee gentleman, Mr. Mody, one of our fellow feeling for Asiatics has generously given a large donation for the erection of buildings of the University. His munificence deserves every respect and praise. Is it not then our duty, officials and merchants alike, to join our efforts to co-operate and assist? With regard to the best means of raising subscriptions in aid of the project I should like to know whether we should memorialize the throne first or begin at once to invite subscriptions from the gentry and merchants of the province. I hope you will meet and discuss the matter together and return me an early reply.

ANNEXE 6.
[Viceroy's reply to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong.]
Translation.

Canton, June 9th, 1909.

Sir.—The founding of a University at Hongkong is a project which it has been Your Excellency's earnest and benevolent purpose to set on foot, and I hear with the greatest pleasure of the enthusiasm in subscribing and favourable prospects of success. I have myself ordered funds to be raised to the amount of \$200,000. This sum is now provided, and can either be forwarded at any time or drawn upon by letter as required; whichever Your Excellency finds convenient. Besides this I am endeavouring to find further funds for the purpose of placing them at Your Excellency's disposal to help towards the expenses of the University.

The degrees to be conferred by the University, however, are the subject of considerable public attention, and while I am informed that Your Excellency's Government proposes that it should be on a par with Birmingham University, I hope Your Excellency will be good enough to give me detailed information on what has been decided, in order that I may publish it for the satisfaction of students and subscribers.—I have, &c.

(CARD OF VICEROY.)
ANNEXE 7.
[Resolutions.]

1. That the generous offer of Mr. Mody to provide funds for the building of a University, and the site offered for the purpose by Government be accepted; and that the work be commenced as soon as an Endowment Fund yielding \$50,000 per annum has been collected and the designs have been approved by the committee and Mr. Mody.

2. That the custody of all University funds shall be in the hands of the Treasurer appointed by the committee, who, subject to the approval of the Committee, shall invest them in suitable securities.

3. That on the completion of the buildings the Government shall be moved to introduce an Ordinance in the Legislature of the Colony for the incorporation of the University of Hongkong.

4. That thereafter the Hongkong College of Medicine and the Technical Institute shall forthwith be incorporated in the University and their endowments transferred to it.

5. That when the University is incorporated by Ordinance, the following shall be admitted as under-graduates:—

(a) All who are at that date students of the College of Medicine, who shall enter with the seniority as to curriculum which they had attained in the College, with a minimum course of two years at the University.

(b) Such additional candidates as may have passed the Senior Oxford Local Examination, or other prescribed test, and concerning whose moral character and eligibility the Court are satisfied, provided that in the case of Chinese students a knowledge of classical or modern Chinese will be accepted in place of certain specified subjects.

6. That the constitution of the University shall be such as may be prescribed by Ordinance, but in order that the scheme for which public subscriptions are being invited may be sufficiently understood by subscribers the following constitution, subject to future modification, recommends itself to the committee as the general principle on which the management and control of the University should be conducted:—

Vice-Chancellor.—That if a Royal Personage will consent to so honour the University he may be appointed Visitor.

Patrons.—That the Governor of the Colony (or in his absence the Officer Administering the Government) be the patron. The Governor in virtue of his office can at all times exercise

a power of veto if he should disapprove of any decision of the Court, on the grounds that the interests of the Colony would be injuriously affected or the proposal was ultra vires or unconstitutional or for other good cause, but the Court may if they so desire appeal to the Secretary of State against the veto of the Governor. Additional patrons may be appointed on the recommendation of the Court approved by the Governor.

Chancellor.—The Governor (and in his absence the Officer Administering the Government) shall be Chancellor.

Governing Bodies.—The designation, powers and functions of the Governing Bodies, shall be as follows:—

The "Court" shall have supreme control over the University.

The "Council" shall perform all executive duties under authority of the Court.

The "Senate" shall under the authority of the Council arrange the course of study and matters of interior economy and discipline.

They shall be constituted respectively as follows:—

The Court under the presidency of the Chancellor shall consist of about 24 members in addition to such life members as may be created by the operation of resolution 9 and of such other life members as may be nominated by a two-thirds majority of the Court and approved by the Chancellor. Life members will be entitled to vote.

The 24 members may probably consist of the following:—

The vice-chancellor elected by the professors from among the professorial staff.

Six officers of the Government holding their seats ex officio (probably the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Registrar General, Director of Education, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Director of Public Works). The two Bishops and the unofficial members of both Councils, together with two additional English members and six Chinese (additional to the two members of Council) to be nominated by the Chancellor. The last eight to hold office for three years, but to be eligible for nomination for a further period.

The Court will elect annually from its members a treasurer and honorary secretary, and also a pro-chancellor who will take the place of the chancellor in his absence. The Council shall consist of about 17 or 18 members (including the pro and vice-chancellors) under the presidency of the Chancellor namely:—

Four of the Government official members of the Court (probably the Registrar General, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, and Principal Civil Medical Officer).

Four English (other than the above) and four Chinese Members of the Court elected by the Court.

Four professors elected by the Senate.

The Senate shall consist of all the professors of the University under the presidency of the vice-Chancellor.

7. That the fees charged to students shall not exceed \$300 per annum, the charges for maintenance being limited if possible to a like amount.

8. That if the scheme for a University should fail of realisation all subscriptions shall be returned to the donors.

9. That subscribers of \$500 and upwards will have their names inscribed on a tablet in the wall of the Hall of the University in order according to the amount given. Subscribers of \$100,000 to the Endowment Fund may have one scholar at a time at the University without payment of fees (or alternatively without payment for board) provided he is duly qualified by passing the entrance examination. The privilege lapses during any period that a such free scholar is at the University. For each additional \$10,000 another scholar may be nominated on the same conditions up to a maximum of four; provided that the total number of scholars who are admitted without fees (or without payment for board) shall not at present exceed 50. A subscriber of \$50,000 shall in addition to the above be entitled to have a framed portrait or a bust of himself in the Hall of the University of such dimensions and so placed as the committee may determine. A subscriber of \$100,000 will in addition be made a life member of the Governing body. Any qualified donor who desires to exercise any or all of these privileges must do so at the time he gives his subscription. Any provincial city, town or village in or out of China may exercise the like privileges so far as they are applicable, but the scholars can only be nominated by the properly accredited representatives of the subscribers.

On the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more scholars under the above conditions, the right of nomination may be exercised by his legal heir or representative, provided that the name of such heir or representative shall be notified to the Court within a year of the death of the donor. Failing such notification the right of nomination shall lapse to the Court who may exercise it or not at their discretion.

10. That as at present advised the committee has no objection to students of the University residing outside the precincts of the University in hotels established by religious bodies under supervision approved by the Court of the University, and subject to such regulations as the Court may prescribe. The committee is opposed to students of the University residing elsewhere than within the University or in an approved hotel.

11. That the first two faculties or chairs established at the University shall be for medicine and engineering, and that so soon as the funds of the University admit of the establishment of a chair or faculty preference shall be given to an Arts Course; and that in this course due provision shall be made to enable Chinese students to maintain and improve their knowledge of the Chinese language and of the literature of China.

12. That steps shall be taken forthwith to ascertain under what conditions any English University will be prepared to conduct the final

examination of under-graduates of the Hongkong University, and to confer their degrees upon them for such period as the Court may desire to avail themselves of this method. And also that steps shall be taken to ascertain under what conditions His Majesty in Council may be approached when the time comes, with any prospect of success, with a petition for the grant of a Royal Charter.

13. That in passing the previous resolutions to give effect to the project of establishing a University in Hongkong the committee understands that the object of such a University will be to afford a higher education, more especially in subjects of practical utility, such as applied science, medicine, etc., on the lines of such universities as Leeds and Birmingham, and to confer degrees of a standard not inferior to those conferred by such universities in Great Britain; to develop and form the character of students no less than their intellectual faculties; to offer equal facilities for students of all races; to extend the knowledge of the English language in the Far East; and to promote a good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China.

With regard to the above resolutions the following statement was made by the chairman, and recorded in the proceedings of the fourth meeting:—

"Any decision taken or views recorded by the committee are subject to revision" either by the committee itself, in the light of further information, or later by the Legislative Council, when the Ordinance setting up the University is introduced, or by the Governing Bodies when appointed."

ANNEXE 8.
[Letter from Sir Robert Hart.]

38, Cadogan Place,
London, S.W., 28th June, 1909.

Dear Sir Frederick Lugard.—Your note of the 26th May re University schemes has come, and I reply briefly.

(a) The "Emergency Committee" did not propose to establish a University, but to collect \$100,000 for the support of existing centres, Medical and literary.

(b) Lord William Cecil and friends have been considering the advisability and possibility of creating a University; they asked my views and I said either assist existing schools to grow or go to China and sound for yourselves.

The Guildhall meeting had the first (a) in view and not the second (b).

(c) Your Hongkong scheme is excellent and deserves the fullest support, and it promises much that will do real good. There is, however, room for the other proposals, and the question is how to finance all three. The "Emergency" idea is not yet gathering much money; the other (b) proposal will not be successfully carried out unless Chinese official sympathy is secured; the (c) scheme (Hongkong seems to have) official and private sympathy, and almost certainly in the matter of funds, and I hope it will go into operation soon and successfully. My own sympathies are with all three, for I think each, if carried out, will certainly be useful in its time and place, but I regard the Hongkong scheme as the most practically promising, and applied science will suit the Chinese requirements of the day; at the same time, character is of the utmost importance, and I am glad to see that all three schemes give that idea such prominence.

In these matters I am rather a "figure-head" than a working man; my health having only been of a so-and-so kind since my return to England. I hope what I have said will suffice.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT HART.

ANNEXE 9.
[Letter from the Principal of the University of London.]

South Kensington, S.W., June 17th, 1909.
Your Excellency.—In continuation of my letter of June 8th I have the honour to inform you that at their meeting yesterday afternoon the Senate considered your letter to me of April 23rd with the enclosed memorandum, and after some discussion adopted a resolution in the following terms:—

"That the principal be requested to inform Sir Frederick Lugard that the Senate are anxious to assist him in the promotion of his scheme so far as may be found practicable, and specifically that they will be prepared to conduct final examinations for degrees to be conferred by the Hongkong University provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made; and that meanwhile they have referred the matter to a committee for consideration and report upon the practicability of the scheme and the details of the necessary procedure. The committee to whom the matter has been referred are eminently qualified to consider the case in all its bearings, and your Excellency may rest assured that the proposals which you have sent me will receive the most sympathetic attention. Some time must necessarily elapse before any definite scheme can be formulated, but I understand that there is no immediate hurry; and meanwhile the work of the committee will be facilitated by the receipt of any further information which your Excellency may be able to send me in reply to my letter of June 8th.—I have, &c.,

HENRY A. MIERS,
Principal.

His Excellency,
Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., &c., &c., &c.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Exequatur, Mr. Tatsuchihiro Funatsu as Consul for Japan in Hongkong.

It is notified that Mr. A. E. Wright has been deputed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to act on behalf of the Building Authority in all cases referred to in connection with dangerous buildings during the absence on leave of Mr. T. L. Perkins or until further notice, with effect from the 24th inst.

Co-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. 1565

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:
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DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. 148

Adulterated Brandy.

CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.
GOVERNMENT ANALYST EXAMINED.

Interesting side-lights were thrown on the practice of serving intoxicating liquors by licensed hotels in the Colony before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Magistracy this afternoon, when charges of the alleged adulterating of brandy were brought against—Mrs. Sophia Meyer, of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, compradore, Queen's Road Central, and Cheong Chung, compradore, Arsenal Street.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's Office) appeared for Mrs. Meyer, while Mr. John Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the two Chinese defendants.

The facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Bowley were to the effect that on the 7th inst. Inspector Goutlay (Inspector of Weights and Measures) went to each of the defendants and purchased a bottle of brandy. In each case the Inspector selected a particular brand. At the Colonial Hotel, the bottle had a beautiful label and the contents were described as "Very old brandy." The capsule had also the words "Very old brandy." The price of the bottle was \$1. At Tai Sing, the brandy was described as "Extra superior old brand" and cost 50 cents. At Cheong Chung's, the brandy was described as "Fino old Cognac." The bottle had three stars and the label was surrounded by an elaborate representation of vines. The price of the bottle was 50 cents. In each case, the Inspector kept a portion of the brandy at the shops, took one to the Government Analyst and retained the remaining portion for himself. Prosecutor stated that brandy is a spirit distilled from grape and went on to describe the ingredients which constituted brandy. It was not suggested by the prosecution that anything was injurious to the health in any of the brandies. The examinations by the Government Analyst showed that the bottle sold by Mrs. Meyer contained at least 75% of spirit which was not juice of grape, that of Cheong Chung 49%, and Tai Sing 84%. The Analyst in each case gave the percentage of solid matter. He also gave the percentage of free acid. All the bottles had large quantities of alcohol added to the brandy, which made them cheaper than brandy.

Inspector Goutlay said that on the 7th inst. at 10.30, he went into the Colonial Hotel and purchased a bottle of brandy from the bar-boy in the presence of Mrs. Meyer. He told Mrs. Meyer he intended to have the contents analysed. He divided the brandy into three parts, left one portion at the hotel, took another to the Government Analyst and kept the rest himself. At 4.30 in the afternoon, he went to Tai Sing's and purchased a bottle of brandy for which he paid 50 cents. He took the same precautions there as he had done at the Colonial Hotel. At Cheong Chung's, he paid 65 cents. Here again he took similar precautions as at his two previous visits.

Mr. Hastings—When you went to Tai Sing, you were shown several samples?—Yes.
You were shown Hennessy?—Yes.
Were you told the price?—No.
Were you shown Martell?—Yes.
Bisquit?—No.
Marchion?—Yes, but I don't know the name.

You asked for the cheapest of the lot?—No.
Why did you ask for that particular bottle?—Because I had never seen the label before.
Did you expect to obtain pure brandy solely from juice of grape for 50 cents?—I thought it couldn't have been.

Mr. Dixon—Did Mrs. Meyer tell you where she got the brandy from?—From Rebeck.
Mr. Hastings—Did Cheong Chung show you any other brand?—No.

Did you ask his consent to divide the brandy?—No.
Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, at this stage went into the box and was examined at great length by Mr. Hastings on the question of the composition of brandy. During the progress of his examination, Mr. Browne said that brandy cannot be regarded as genuine unless it contains 80 parts of ether.

After further questions, the case was adjourned.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown to be an official member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. 1380

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THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. 164

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. 161

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SHANGHAI & SWATOW & F'CHOW, LOKSANG	"WEDNESDAY"	4th Aug., Noon.
TIENTSIN & SWATOW, WEI-CHOW, SHANGHAI	"THURSDAY"	5th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW, WEI-CHOW, SHANGHAI	"FRIDAY"	6th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW, WEI-CHOW, SHANGHAI	"SATURDAY"	7th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW, WEI-CHOW, SHANGHAI	"SUNDAY"	8th Aug., 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	1st "
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"HUPEH"	2nd " 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	3rd " 2 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	3rd " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	4th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA"	5th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	8th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	10th " 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	11th " 4 P.M.
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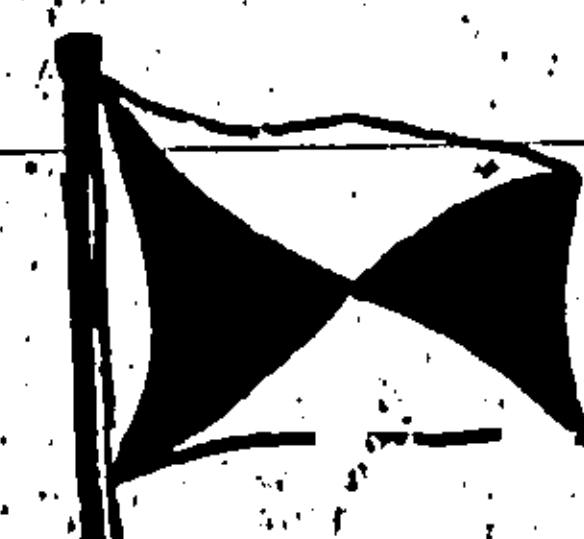
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Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.



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Hongkong, 29th July, 1909.



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SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 1st Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.
Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHO-HU" MARU and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Nakine	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBÉ	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	HITACHI MARU, Capt. Wm. Wade	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kon	FRIDAY, 13th August.
	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith	MONDAY, 8th Aug.

† Cargo only.

§ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. Moses)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.
Miyasaki Maru	(Capt. T. MURAI)	About Wednesday, 15th October.
Kitano Maru	(Capt. F. E. COPE)	About Wednesday, 10th December.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBÉ RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

(418-419)

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship.

"DELHI,"
Captain G. W. Gordon, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mawla," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; her Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oceana," due in London on 19th September, 1909. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"TOKIN,"

Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 2nd August, at about 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPEMORIN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship.

"WELSH PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

via MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain	Sailing Date
America	4,363	J. Boyd	26th Aug.
Swedish	6,432	S. Shotton	23rd Sept.

1909

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

S.S. "Kumari" calls at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

* For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"K WONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI" Capt. M. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 3, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ,"

expected to arrive on or about the 19th August.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI,"

Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above about 21st August.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

Intimations.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS

de MISSA em Portuguez, encader-

nados em lindas capas de phantasia

e de diversas cores.

Preços modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Vieux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆李

CABINET-MAKERS and ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.024	\$2,006,234	4 1/2 %	\$1.015 buyers London 293
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	5 1/2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$57 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$328,757 \$417,990 £125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,377 \$1,000,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,377 \$1,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 120 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$328,757 \$417,990 £125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,377 \$1,000,000	\$2,464,911	Final of \$17 making \$37 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$835 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$254,475 \$199,064 \$1,000,000 \$338,663 \$13,802 \$1,418,173	\$7,737	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$235
FIRE INSURANCES.							
Choh Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$338,663 \$13,802 \$1,418,173	\$375,141	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$1164 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$328,757 \$417,990 £125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,377 \$1,000,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$345 sales
SHIPPING.							
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500 \$264,638 \$99,067 \$250,000 \$507,100 \$79,423 \$35,344	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	7 % \$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$125,000 \$50,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$300,000 \$120,000 \$1,500,000	\$20,279	Final of 14 making \$24 for 1908	7 1/2 % \$33 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £2,000 £1,000 £13,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 1/16 = \$1.154	6 % \$62 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £2,000 £1,000 £13,000	£13,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	7 % 70/5 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £200,000 £100,000 £1,300,000	£61,817	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 % \$26 sa. and b.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$130,000	\$3,121	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 % \$151 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	25,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,500,000 \$516,848	Dr. 15,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$142 sales
Luxor Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$143,368	Dr. 13,581 1/2	\$5 for 1897	3 1/2 % \$174 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,17	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	3 1/2 % Tls. 275 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £175,000 £12,809 £18,871	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 18.20 s.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000 £175,000 £12,809 £18,871	Dr. 2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	7 % \$84 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$112,500 \$44,066	Dr. 7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	5 % \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$750,000 \$280,000 \$400,000 \$97,197 \$500,000	\$10,102	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	12 1/2 % \$62 se 1115
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$625,000 \$230,000 \$300,000 \$75,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,778	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 % Tls. 804 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 200	Tls. 200	Tls. 11,140,000 Tls. 2,228,000 Tls. 847,557 Tls. 330,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 676	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 31.4.09	6 1/2 % Tls. 148 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 200	Tls. 200	Tls. 7,200,000 Tls. 1,440,000 Tls. 563,045 Tls. 330,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 148 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 190,975 Tls. 313,918 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 6,000	Tls. 4,134 \$24,614 \$109 \$16,475 \$5,486 \$278	Tls. 6 for year ending 21.2.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 1041 b.
Central Stores, Limited	50,188	\$15	\$15	\$752,820 \$18,071 \$6,939 \$30,000	\$24,614	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	5 1/2 % \$73 ex m. b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$150,000 \$56,975 \$91,918 \$50,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 6,000	\$109 \$16,475 \$5,486 \$278	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	6 1/2 % \$107 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$1,250,000 \$461,178 \$74,361	\$16,475 \$5,486 \$278	Final of \$31 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 % \$94 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$375,000 \$138,361	\$5,486 \$278	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$94 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$75,000 \$27,811	\$278	\$14 for 1908	5 % \$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 780,000 Tls. 302,045 Tls. 330,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 122 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$156,250 \$56,302	\$278	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 % \$461
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 49,939 \$30,000	\$8,820 \$9,553	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 1341 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$312,500 \$105,000 \$137,500	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$81 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 49,939 \$30,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	4 1/2 % Tls. 99
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 160,000 Tls. 51,172	Tls. 4,829 Tls. 15,911	Tls. 4 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 112
Soy Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 63,914	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	4 1/2 % Tls. 405 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$40,000 \$61,138 \$100,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$648 Nil \$61,138 \$3,407	1/100 per share for 1907-1907...	10 % \$101
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$180,000 \$57,138 \$72,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$648 Nil \$61,138 \$3,407	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	8 % \$131
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$125,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$648 Nil \$61,138 \$3,407	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 % \$670 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited (Special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$125,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$648 Nil \$61,138 \$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 % \$960
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$312,500 \$105,000 \$137,500	\$3,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 % \$141 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$75,000 \$24,000 \$30,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$48 \$3,750 \$1,200 \$1,200	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 % \$8.80 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$325,000 \$400,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$3,750 \$1,200 \$1,200	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$30,000 \$9,600 \$12,000 \$4,000 \$100,000	\$3,750 \$1,200 \$1,200	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$105 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$150,000 \$49,939 \$30,000	\$1,195 \$7,616 \$2,790 \$8,790	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 % \$195
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$31,250 \$10,000 \$12,500 \$4,000 \$100,000	\$1,195 \$7,616 \$2,790 \$8,790	Interim of \$4 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$24
Manitowong (or Mijio, Bosch-on Landbouwer-plaats in Langkat), Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 163,914 Tls. 63,914	Tls. 16,392	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 124 for account 1909	4 % Tls. 1,000 s.
Park Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$62,500 \$20,000 \$25,000 \$8,000 \$100,000	\$1,221 \$18,640	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 100 Founders shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$15 sellers
Park Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$62,500 \$20,000 \$25,000 \$8,000 \$100,000	\$1,221 \$18,640	None	3 % \$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$187,500 \$60,000 \$75,000 \$25,000 \$100,000	\$1,221 \$18,640	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 1581 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 120,000 Tls. 39,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 1581 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$51,000 \$12,750 \$4,125 \$5,000 \$1,625 \$100,000	Dr. \$56,602 \$136 none \$172 \$1,360 \$2,613 \$1.95	None	8 % \$13 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	\$150,000 \$37,500 \$12,500 \$15,000 \$5,000 \$100,000	\$136 none \$172 \$1,360 \$2,613 \$1.95	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 % \$13 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$125,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$172 \$1,360 \$2,613 \$1.95	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$11 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$25,000 \$8,333 \$10,000 \$3,333 \$100,000	\$1,360 \$2,613 \$1.95	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 % \$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$225,000 \$75,000 \$90,000 \$30,000 \$100,000	\$2,613 \$1.95	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$8.70
William Powell, Limited	1,000	\$7	\$7	\$7,000 \$1,750 \$583 \$700 \$233 \$100,000	\$1.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	... \$4 sellers
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,000	£1	£1	£46,000 £11,500 £3,750 £15,250 £1,000 £10,000	none none none none none none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	... \$27
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	£10,000 £2,500 £833 £1,667 £1,000 £10,000	£11,205 none none none none none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	... \$14
Castfield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	10,000	£1	£1	£10,000 £2,500 £833 £1,667 £1,000 £10,000	£11,205 none none none none none	None	... £1.10/-
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co., Ltd.	24,174	£1	£1	£24,174 £6,044 £2,015 £4,030 £2,515 £24,174	£11,205 none none none none none	None	... £1.76
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	£18,000 £4,500 £1,500 £3,000 £1,500 £18,000	£11,205 none none none none none	None	... £1.10/-
Luggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	100,000	£1	£1	£100,000 £25,000 £8,333 £10,000 £3,333 £100,000	£11,205 none none none none none	3 % for year ending 30.6.8	... £1.10/-
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	25,000	£1	£1	£25,000 £6,250 £2,083 £2,500 £1,667 £25,000	£11,205 none none none none none	60 % for year 1908	... £1.10/-
Redbury Rubber Estate, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	£10,000 £2,500 £833 £1,667 £1,000 £10,000	£11,205 none none none none none	7 % for year 1908	... £1.10/-
Redbury Rubber Estate, Limited (contributory)	10,000	£1	£1	£10,000 £2,500 £833 £1,667 £1,000 £10,000	£11,205 none none none none none	5 % for year ending 31.12.08	... £1.10/-

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

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BIRTH.
On July 21, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of T. MORGAN PHILLIPS, of a daughter.
DEATHS.
On June 14, 1909, at Trisfield, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, England, ANNIE LOOMIS, beloved wife of J. H. Hunt, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Customs (retired).
On July 20, 1909, at Shanghai, JOH. ALBERT OLSEN, of the Harbour Master's Dept., I. M. Customs, aged 36 years.
On July 20, 1909, at Shanghai, CHRISTIANE, aged 18 months, daughter of Monsieur Rousseau-Lacordaire, Deputy Postal Commissioner.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.

(28th July.)
Many must have noted with surprise that the American Government should have insisted on participating in the railway loans to China. So far as Great Britain is concerned there has been no desire to thwart America's legitimate desires in this direction, but it is clear that the question is more political than commercial. The *Nation*, a New York journal, in dealing with this subject remarks that a short time ago certain English, German and French banking houses signed an agreement for a "tripartite participation" in the loan, that is to say, the Hankow-Szechuen railway loan of £5,500,000, the present diplomatic demonstration appears to amount to a demand for the right of American participation. There are several points of view from which this incident may be regarded. The first is clearly political. The much-worn maxim that "trade follows the flag" has of recent years given place to another maxim, whose truth has as yet been imperfectly tested, that "trade follows the lending of money." In one sense, the second maxim is confirmed by experience. Certainly, England's export of merchandise to new foreign fields has in the past gone hand in hand with its exports in the form of capital for investment in the same fields. Not to mention the British colonies, the case of Argentina and Egypt is much in point. But in these admitted instances, there was some doubt whether export trade or investment capital went first. The familiar English plan of building up trade in a foreign locality, sending out younger sons of a mercantile house to represent on the spot the home establishment, and thus establishing a British colony at Buenos Ayres or Alexandria, would of itself lead to, rather than follow in, the path of investment in railway and industrial enterprises. Continuing in the same strain, our contemporary observes that during the fifteen years or so in which the so-called "colonial expansion movement" has been among all the European Powers, two other principles seem to have been the basis of action of investment markets—one, that the good-will of a foreign state could be surely gained by providing funds for its public or private enterprises; the other, that existence of such investments in a country like Egypt or China would give a certain right to political intervention by the Government whose markets put up the necessary funds. It is in China that this mingling of diplomacy and finance has from the first assumed the most extraordinary form. Disastrously beaten by Japan in the war of 1894, and with most of its public revenues already pledged as security for earlier loans, the Chinese Government had to face the problem of paying a war indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, or roughly, \$130,000,000 (gold). One might have pictured unfortunate China going, hat in hand, to the various market places to negotiate a loan. Not at all. A scramble occurred among all the important European Powers to secure the prior right to lend the money. England was China's old acquaintance; Germany was her new acquaintance; Russia would not only lend part, but would guarantee personally the whole of the loan. Throughout 1895, these assurances that Codrington's friend, not Short, were urged on the government at Peking—which, in the end, succeeded in raising \$80,000,000 on terms which Japan, in the days of her military success and well-organised finance of ten years later, was notable to command. At present time the competition is no less strenuous, and even the Powers are apparently intriguing one against the other to secure the master slice. The case, purely from a financial point of view, is all the more singular from the fact that a Chinese railway loan, even granting its entire soundness, offers no greater inducements than many excellent bond investments already on the markets. The popular notion that enormous interest rates are paid is erroneous. The \$80,000,000 Chinese loan of 1896 paid 5 per cent., its issue price was .98 3/4, and it has lately sold in London around 104. The more recent Hankow-Shanghai railway loan paid interest at 5 per cent. and sold at 99. The question is not of the wisdom of offering such a price; the point is that investment finance has apparently acted with a curious mixture of motives in the matter. This conclusion is the more difficult to escape when we come to the diplomatic demand that American capital be allowed to participate. American capital has of recent years been impressed with the fact that it has a good deal to do in financing its own investment interests. In 1906, the American markets were declared to have borrowed \$500,000,000 European capital for the purpose, and even so, their railway bond proceeds had to find a market. Only a

few weeks ago, it was announced as a timely and welcome achievement that they had obtained the assent of the Paris Bourse to an effort at interesting French capital in their one-half-billion dollars United States Steel stock—the apparent purpose being to get foreign capital to take part of it off the hands of American investors. As the *Nation* puts it clearly, emphatically and to some extent dogmatically:—It is quite true that in 1901 we got in the way of talking about "overflowing capital," and of New York as the money centre of the world. We invested in British consols and German treasury bonds; not to mention the handsome contributions made by our markets to the Japanese war loans. But these very investment undertakings have demonstrated the real nature of the situation. The American allotments of the British Exchequer loans have practically all been re-sold to London; so have the German bonds; so, in very large measure, have been the Japanese issues. This is not because of doubt about any of these investments; but, in the main, because American capital can do better at home, or immediately contiguous states which naturally depend upon U.S. markets. But if the lending to China is—as the State Department's intervention seems to indicate—primarily a diplomatic move, it opens up interesting considerations as to the longer future of both finance and diplomacy.

DEPARTMENTAL AUTOCRACY.

(29th July.)
It is a well-known fact that colonial administrators are much given to the practice of framing laws which are largely exercised by the Governor-in-Council, or some equally mysterious and irresponsible body. At almost every meeting of the Legislative Council unofficial members plead that the full objects of an Ordinance shall be stated in the Ordinance itself, as in the case of the Railway Bill, but the result is invariably the same. The members are told that proper regulations will be drawn up by the Governor-in-Council and there the matter ends. One might almost be inclined to think that the Governor-in-Council was infallible and that because it pursued its functions in secret it was necessarily less biased than other corporations, but there is no evidence that such is the case. Indeed there is reason to doubt whether the wisdom of the Colony is centred in the few gentlemen who honour the Governor with their advice. With at least one of these members we have time and again had good reason to disagree, and if that be so when the individual in question addresses his remarks in public, what is the result likely to be when he speaks in private with the consciousness that his views will not come to the ears of those most vitally concerned? Not that we would suggest for a moment that the members of the Executive Council are other than supremely conscientious and anxious to act according to their lights, but it occurs not infrequently that these same lights are little better than tallow dips from the public point of view and where are we then? This question of withdrawing from public control administrative rights which properly belong to the people has been the subject of an address by the Lord Chief Justice and useful comments on the speech have been made by a *Times* leader writer. He says that it is not surprising that the Lord Chief Justice has drawn attention, in guarded but emphatic terms, to the danger arising from the modern usage of granting to some branch of the Executive power to do, or forbear to do, important acts, and to interfere with private rights, without control by Courts of law. No one can be familiar with modern legislation without marking the growth of the habit of withdrawing the conduct of the Executive from judicial supervision. Usually it is the Treasury, or the Board of Trade, or the Local Government Board in which is vested the power of doing as it pleases. But we note that other departments, Imperial and local, are, as is natural, desirous of obtaining similar privileges. To an earlier, but not very remote, generation such a practice would have seemed dangerous and indefensible. To Blackstone the dead letter, as he termed it, of statute law appeared futile to secure the actual enjoyment of the great primary rights, if the Constitution did not provide certain other auxiliary rights, of which the chief was that of every Englishman to apply to the Courts for redress of injuries; life, liberty, and property were not to be disposed of by board or commissioners or Civil servants, but by Judges and juries according to due form of law. Only recently, and long after Blackstone's day, Parliament would have resented strongly attempts on the part of the officials of a State department to obtain a position of privilege and immunity from control. Our Courts have done much of their best work by exercising a strict and even jealous supervision over the action and proceedings of the Executive. They have called officials to account, disregarded the orders of the superiors of the impugned officials, and refused, failing the most explicit terms in a statute, to allow the ordinary rights of citizens to be abridged by the prerogatives of public departments. They are still reluctant to believe that Parliament means someone to be able to do as he likes in regard to other people's liberty or property. That policy has been wholesome for all concerned. If our public departments are, as a rule, to-day in a very satisfactory condition, this is in no small degree owing to the fact that the sufferers from negligence or other default can obtain redress from an impartial tribunal. After giving some examples of recent legislation which fly in the face of public rights, the writer proceeds to say that the Act of 1893 relating to elementary teachers states in one section that "any question which arises as

to the application of any section of this Act to any person, as to the amount of any annuity or allowance under this Act, &c., shall be referred to the Treasury; certain other points are to be referred to the Education Department; and the decision of the Treasury or Education Department on any question so referred shall be final." We might cull several similar examples from recent legislation as to pensions. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, compensation to an official who suffers loss by the abolition of his office or by diminution or loss of his fees or salary is fixed by the County Council. But even if the Council proceed, in the exercise of their discretion, on a wrong legal basis, the appeal is to the Treasury, the decision of which is final. We have not in mind appeals as to matters of a purely technical character. It is meet that they should come before a body of experts upon appeal as well as in the first instance. But it may be noted as characteristic of the change in policy that the appeal from the declaration of a surveyor as to the condition of a passenger steamer lay to a "Court of Survey" consisting of a Judge with two assessors. A great change was made many years ago when the Charity Commission was created; and in some quarters there were complaints of the intrusion of an executive body into the field of the judiciary. But, apart from the fact that its business was mainly administrative, there were given ample facilities for appeals to the ordinary Courts. Scarcely less dangerous in the long run is the habit, as exemplified in recent Acts, of withdrawing matters in dispute from the forum of our Courts and referring them to some species of Arbitration, and not necessarily of a kind which the parties concerned would choose for themselves. It is right to take note of the usual excuse for this usurpation of judicial powers by executive bodies. The action of Courts of law, it is said, is so uncertain; and if one appeal to them is permitted, there must be others. The excuse is insufficient. There is no guarantee that executive bodies will be consistent in their decisions. If they are, so much the worse; it may be, for the public. Some departments will, indeed, keep to one line of policy; but that may mean that a certain class of petitioners will have small chance of success. The tendency which we describe is growing. It pleases the fancy of so-called strong administrators. It can be recommended to the House of Commons by attractive allusions to the costliness and uncertainty of legal proceedings. There may come a time when we shall have a droit administratif according to which the Treasury, the Local Government Board, and one or two other departments will have powers to do as they please without review or control and, like the Sovereign, will be able to do no wrong. There will be a little economy to a few persons, and a saving of trouble to many officials; but something vital and precious will have been lost or impaired. In an editorial commenting on the *Times* review of the situation, the *Singapore Free Press*, while admitting that it is sometimes necessary to invest high executive officers with certain autocratic powers, holds that there should be a limit to the enacting of skeleton laws in which all the essentials are embodied in rules made by the Governor-in-Council and in which the chief of police and other officers are invested with discretion to adjudicate in certain matters without appeal being allowed. It also remarks: "Any departure from that wholesome principle of law needs the most rigorous safeguard, and while the integrity of the administrative officer exercising judicial functions need not be impugned, yet in the proper spirit of 'departmental loyalty,' if a subordinate brings a case, which is not, well, convincing, his chief will manifestly be inclined to support him. That is to say, he is not impartial, as an officer exercising judicial functions should be. In years gone by the Chief Justice used to sit on the Legislative Council, and his advice was often of the utmost value to that body. On the principle that the legislator should not be also the interpreter of the law, the Chief Justice was relieved from his legislative duties. If this was considered necessary in the case of the highest judicial authority in the land, there is surely strong ground for declining to extend the practice of giving heads of departments judicial functions, without control by the courts of law."

TRADE CONDITIONS ALLEGED TO BE IMPROVING.

One of our Singapore contemporaries, the *Straits Times*, has a very thoughtful article on the general state of trade, and the influence exerted by the fluctuations of silver. The article is apropos of a speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a gathering of bankers, in the course of which he expressed the belief that the increase of banking business, railway traffic returns and one or two other forms of business justified the belief that the long spell of depressed trade is coming to an end. It may be so but our contemporary does not believe it, judging from the conditions prevailing in the cotton mills of Lancashire and the walls of woollen heard from Americans because their trade with the Orient is becoming increasingly slack. Coming to the silver question, and we may state here that the article is headed "silver linings," which is hopeful, the writer remarks that there has been a fractional increase in the price of bar silver, but it still hovers round 24d. per ounce with a persistency which indicates much doubt and hesitation about the future. In the meantime, those who believe that the secret of nearly all the great troubles we experience in trade can be found in rises and falls of silver are considering such questions as the

establishment of Fair Exchange Leagues, in order that the standards of value, as factors influencing the condition of commerce, may be brought into more wholesome subjection. It is a matter of enormous difficulty, however, to bring about any great change, though the need of it must be as apparent to the gold bug as it is to the silver flea, or even to the amphibious bimetalist. A Monetary Commission is sitting at Washington, and one of the great matters to which it is directing its attention is the effect of the fall in exchange upon United States trade with China and other silver using countries. The other day Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the U. S. Great Northern Railway, while travelling in Canada, pointed out that "Consuls in Asia warn us that at the present rate of silver exchange Asia has ceased to import American wheat, flour, or lumber, and that the Shanghai merchant who eighteen months since bought a sovereign or five gold dollars with five taels must now pay nearly eight taels. The result is disaster, because he no longer buys." Of course that is old news but it is none the worse for being kept in mind. Mr. Moreton Frewen, that indefatigable agitator for monetary reform, holds that "The theory of American protection is to equalise the labour cost here and abroad through a duty on imports, and particularly to protect your workers against the competition of those races, such as Mongols and Hindus, whose standard of living is alien to your conception of the respect due to the white races. This being so, the fall in silver last year has had this result; if the amount of protection in the Dingley Bill for your labour against Chinese labour was 55 per cent. ad valorem, the fall in silver has reduced it to 10 per cent. ad valorem." Of course there is another side to this, which neither the consuls nor Mr. Frewen seem inclined to notice, remarks the *Straits Times*. If China has to buy in gold may she not sell in gold also? If she gives eight taels for five gold dollars worth of goods, as a buyer, does she not get eight taels worth of gold for five taels worth of goods as a seller, and does not the advantage in one direction go a very long way towards equalising the disadvantage in another? That is a very specious argument which we fear will not hold water and although we are tempted to discuss the matter now we will leave it till a more promising occasion. Proceeding, the writer in question says:—"That it would be an advantage to all if silver and gold bore a fixed ratio one to the other does not admit of doubt. The problem is how to fix a ratio without wrecking far more than it is possible to save. Gold is the measure of value for, probably, four-fifths of the world's total wealth, and we have never seen any way in which its ratio to silver can be fixed without exposing all that wealth to deterioration and quite gratuitously raising the value of the other fifth. It is claimed that the Latin Union and the open mints in India kept the balance steady, but the fact is questioned, and certainly it did not prevent the occurrence of prolonged spells of commercial unrest and depression. Granting, then, that fixity would be a boon, it is clear that no scheme has a chance of adoption which is based upon the making of purely artificial agreements that silver shall be considered equal to a sixteenth of its weight in gold or any similar figure. The hope seems to be rather in the creation of some system under which all trade between different countries, whether they are silver users or not, shall be conducted on a gold standard basis, i.e., the world shall have one standard only for international transactions, with a kind of Hague Tribunal of Commerce to settle any disputes that may arise. In this way it might be possible to eliminate the disturbing influence of silver while leaving it free from restraints as a medium for purely internal transactions in such countries as India and China." So, like everybody else our contemporary sees no way out of the difficulty and we remain just where we were.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

ARRIVAL AT TIENTSIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd July.

Viceroy Tuan Fang arrived at Tientsin on the 22nd inst. and was to leave for Peking immediately after.

COPPER CURRENCY.

MORE COINAGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd July.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, has given instructions to the Mint to despatch special officers to Yunnan to ship a supply of copper to Peking for the purpose of minting copper coins.

NAVAL BOARD.

AN OFFICE REQUIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd July.

Prince Choi Sun and Admiral Sah, the Naval Commissioners, pro-

pose to have an office where they can transact all business in connection with the Navy.

ADMIRAL SAH.

INSPECTION TOUR POSTPONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd July.

Admiral Sah, who was to have left Peking on a tour of inspection of the proposed naval bases, has postponed his departure.

ENVOY TO RUSSIA.

TAI HUNG-TZE'S RETURN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th July.

Tai Hung-tze, special Envoy to Russia, returned to Tientsin from St. Petersburg on the 23rd inst. and left immediately after for Peking.

GRAND COUNCILLORS ILL.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND LUK CHIN LUM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th July.

Both Chang Chih-tung and Luk Chin-lum are seriously ill.

CHILLI PROVINCE.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th July.

Acting Viceroy Na Tung has forwarded a confidential memorial to the Central Government reporting that the funds misappropriated do not appear to be quite as large as the amount stated at first.

MANCHURIA.

THE VICEREGAL SEAT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th July.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has asked that the proposal to remove the Viceroy's yamen to Chang-tsun be cancelled.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

OBSERVANCE OF TIME LIMIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th July.

The Waiwupu has issued instructions to all the Provinces that all railway and mining concessions should be treated as null and void wherein the time allowed for the commencement of operations has lapsed.

CHINA LOANS.

A RUSSIAN APPLICATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th July.

The Russian Minister in Peking applied for Russian tea merchants in Hankow to be allowed to participate in the China loans. Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has strongly opposed the application.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

VICEROY CHANG'S MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 26th July.

In a memorial to the Central Government, H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, enumerates the difficulties there exist in the way of carrying on intercourse with foreigners in the Two Kwang Provinces.

The Viceroy also states that the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao will be amicably settled, as H.E. Ko Erh Ch'ien, the Special Commissioner, has had experience in conducting negotiations with foreigners.

He (the Viceroy) holds the opinion that, the conduct of the negotiations being in H.E. Ko's hands, there need be no apprehension of the loss of China's sovereign rights.

In the memorial Viceroy Chang points out also what steps should be taken to deal with the evil of gambling in the Provinces of Kwang-

An Imperial Decree has been issued approving of His Excellency Chang Jen-chun's recommendations.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung is on sick leave. In all matters of importance, however, the Prince Regent delegates an officer to consult him.

GRAND COUNCILLOR LUK.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 26th July.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum is suffering from an abdominal pain and is in a critical condition.

TUNGKUANSAN CON-CESSION.

INDEMNITY CLAIMED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 26th July.

Sir John Lister Kaye has demanded compensation of over £100,000 for the Tungkuanshan Mining Concession.

The Waiwupu is prepared to compromise the claim; but the representatives of Anhui Province are opposed to any settlement.

PRINCE CHEN.

ASSISTING THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 26th July.

Prince Chen is a daily visitor to the Palace where he assists the Prince Regent in reading over and commenting on all memorials received.

CANTON GAMBLING FARMS.

REVENUE MUST BE MADE GOOD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 27th July.

In his memorial to the Central Government, H.E. Chang Jen-chun, the retiring Viceroy of Canton, points out that it will be necessary to adopt measures to raise funds to replace the revenue lost by the abolition of the gambling farms in the Kwang-tung Province.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 27th July.

The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have submitted a joint memorial recommending that Chan Chi-chai might be appointed in charge of matters in connection with the despatch of students to America.

VICEROYALTY OF CHIHLI.

NA TUNG'S SUGGESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 27th July.

H.E. Na Tung has memorialized that, in view of the importance of the post of Viceroy of Chihli, H.E. Tuan Fang be asked to take over his duties forthwith.

TUAN FANG.

HIS LARGE RETINUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 27th July.

Viceroy Tuan Fang proceeded to Peking with a large retinue which has given rise to much dissatisfaction among the people.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONER'S RETURN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 27th July.

Lei Kaku, the Special Commissioner who was sent abroad to study the question of Constitutional Government, has completed his mission and will return to China in the 7th moon.

RAILWAY LOANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 27th July.

President Taft has wired to the Prince Regent direct urging the claims of the United States to become a participating party in the railway loan.

Both Russia and Japan have also preferred requests to the like effect.

VICEROY CHANG.

LEAVES CANTON FOR THE NORTH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shamoon, 29th July, 12.50 p.m.

His Excellency Viceroy Chang Jen-chun left Canton at noon to-day by the steamship *Hsin Ming*, for Hongkong en route for Nanking, in order to assume his new duties in the North.

CANTON VICEROYALTY.

H.E. YUAN SHU-FUN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of the two Kwang Provinces, has decided to leave Chingtu by a German steamer on the 31st inst. en route for Shanghai.

Viceroy Yuan will resume his journey for Canton at the end of the month.

SWATOW-CHAOCHOW RAILWAY.

EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has deputed Leung Yung-foo to Swatow to ascertain the conditions under which Japanese were employed by the Swatow-Chaochow Railway Co.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE QUESTION OF RETROCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

On the 26th inst., the Waiwupu addressed a communication to Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, on the subject of the Convention relating to Wei-hai-wei and proposed the re-opening of the subject of the retrocession of the territory.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

TUAN FANG'S REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has forwarded a memorial reporting on the allegations made against the Shanghai Taotai, H.E. Tsai Nai-hwang.

An Imperial decree has been issued noting the contents of the memorial.

THE PEKING SYNDICATE.

CONFERENCE WITH THE REGENT REFUSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

As the Peking Syndicate matter has been pending now for some time, the representative of the Syndicate in Peking has expressed a desire to have an audience with the Prince Regent.

The Waiwupu, however, would not agree to the audience.

VLADIVOSTOK.

SIK LIANG'S MEMO.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th July.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has drawn up a memorandum on the opening of Vladivostok in Kirin Province.

The memorandum was submitted to the Central Government for information on 26th inst.

TYPHOON Warnings.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

24th July, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea moving W.N.W.

25th July, 12.15 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving N.W.

26th July, 11.45 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balaing Channel moving N.

27th July, 1.55 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balaing Channel moving W. or N.W.

28th July, 2.00 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon more than 400 miles distant moving E.W.

29th July, 1.30 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon more than 400 miles distant direction unknown. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon direction unknown.

30th July, 11.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balaing Channel moving N.E.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

CONDITIONS FOR LANDING IN HONGKONG.

An amended regulation has been published in the *Gazette* relating to the landing of foreign soldiers or sailors in the Colony; it is as follows:

Foreign soldiers or sailors, if unarmed, may be landed in the Colony within the harbor limits, without the prior consent of the Governor, provided that when it is desired to land a number of men exceeding one hundred, notice must be given to the Colonial Secretary, in order that all facilities of which local conditions admit may be given. Applications for permission to land armed parties in connection with funerals or to take part in public ceremonies of an exceptional nature will be addressed to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary. No application is necessary in the case of vessels.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A SHOEMAKER'S CLAIM AGAINST A TRADER.

Moral damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment was the business which Mr. Justice Gompertz had to decide in the Supreme Court, last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Th. Sang, manager of the Po On shoe store, 219, Queen's Road West, claimed damages in the sum of \$200 from Chan Kwan Shan, a trader, of 24, Queen's Road Central, who is alleged to have falsely placed him in gaol.

Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, was for the plaintiff. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, of Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff, sworn, stated that he was not a partner in the plaintiff firm. On the afternoon of the 21st July the plaintiff and the defendant visited a shop.

Mr. Smith—What did they do? Plaintiff—They asked whether the master was in. I said that the master was at the solicitor's office.

Did they seize all your goods?—Yes. And what happened?—They arrested me. What for?—I told them that the master was at a solicitor's office.

Did the defendant tell the bailiff to arrest you?—Yes.

Did you say the master of the shop would be back soon?—I did.

When you were arrested, where did they take you to?—The gaol.

For how long were you there?—Twenty-four hours.

Were you comfortable there?—No. I did not have my evening meal, and could not sleep.

Were you able to work after you left the gaol?—I could not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon plaintiff denied that he was a partner in the Po On firm.

Mr. Dixon—But in that case did not the judge decide that you were a partner in the firm? Mr. Smith said that the Court never held that the master was a partner.

His Honour—I certainly held that he was not a partner.

Mr. Dixon—I don't think, then, I need go on the partnership question.

His Honour—No. Your question is on the question of arrest.

Mr. Smith—Yes. He added that in the Chief Justice's judgment it was stated that where property was seized no arrest could be made.

His Honour—Was that judgment reported? Mr. Smith—I don't think so.

Mr. Dixon requested that where there was not sufficient property in the shop to meet the debt the plaintiff could be arrested. In this case the property in the shop was not sufficient to cover the debt and warrants were issued for the arrest of the partner.

His Honour—Did I find that the plaintiff was a partner?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

His Honour—Was he arrested after the appeal?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

Proceeding he said that when the bailiff visited the Po On shop and saw the defendant all they could get out of him was "I no save."

And finding that there were not sufficient goods, and failing to point out any security, the plaintiff was arrested. As a matter of fact the goods in the shop were not half sufficient to meet the debt—some \$500.

Mr. Dixon here cited the three clauses on the warrant which, he said, justified the remedy he took. He also quoted the Indian Civil Code on the subject.

The defendant deposed to accompanying the bailiff to the plaintiff's shop to execute the writ. The stock in trade in the shop consisted of shoes, which were valued at between \$500 and \$600. His claim was for \$742.

There were about 800 pairs of shoes in the shop, at the average price of fifty cents a pair. The bailiff inquired whether he had any money to pay and the accountant, the plaintiff, said: "No save." Two men were arrested in the shop—the plaintiff and another man.

Mr. Smith (cross-examining)—How many pairs of shoes were in the shop that day? Witness—Between 400 and 500.

Did you count them?—I counted the rows. What's your business?—I am a lawyer.

So you don't know anything about shoes?—I have been wearing a good many pairs.

But you do not know the price?—Mine was a rough estimation. But we went by what we were told—that the cheapest shoe in the store was forty cents and the dearest a dollar, and a half.

Leonard, the bailiff of the Supreme Court, gave evidence to visiting the shoe store, and making the arrest. The witness did not think, supposing they were sold by auction, that there were sufficient shoes in the place to cover the amount of the debt.

His Honour reserved judgment.

It may be remembered that damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment were claimed against Chan Kwan Shan, a trader, of 24, Queen's Road Central, by the Po On shoe store, 219, Queen's Road West.

Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, was for the plaintiff. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, of Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defence.

The case was fully reported in our issue of the 27th instant, and it is needless to reiterate the facts.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered judgment in favour of the defendant.

RECEIVING ORDER MADE.

NATIVE FIRM IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, last Thursday, the Chief Justice presiding, an application for a Receiving Order was made in the matter of the Sang Chong Chuan firm.

Mr. E. J. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who presented the application, said that the petitioning creditor's debt amounted to Tael 600. The act of bankruptcy, he went on, was that in June last notice was given to the petitioning creditor, by the Sang Chong Chuan firm, that they had suspended payment of its debts. The further act was that the managing partner of the business had absented himself from bankruptcy.

The Official Receiver said that the managing partner was the sole owner of the firm, and had absented himself.

FAZAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

COOLIES FALL INTO A DRY DOCK.

Information was received by the police yesterday of a fatal accident which is reported to have occurred at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's works, at Hongkong.

Two men were injured, and one expired while being conveyed to the hospital. The other is in a very serious condition.

It would appear that some time in the afternoon of yesterday two labourers proceeded to remove a portable forgo into one of the docks. The forgo was carried on a pole, the ends of which were being held by each cooly. While they were descending the steps leading into the dock, one of the men slipped; the other lost his balance and both fell to the bottom of the dock—a considerable distance below.

They were picked up in a very pitiable condition, dead, and after first aid had been rendered, were sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

As stated, one of the unfortunate men, aged about thirty-five, expired on the way, while there is very little hope held out for the recovery of the other, who is nearly five years younger than his colleague.

AN INDIAN DISPUTE.

KOWLOON TRADERS AT LAW.

In the Supreme Court, last Monday forenoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, an Indian trader brought Abdul Kader, of Austen Road, Kowloon, against two others—Kupa Ram and Mangtu Ram—to recover the sum of \$150, alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. R. Gardiner represented the second defendant; the first defendant having left the Colony.

The plaintiff, called, said he was manager of a firm at Kowloon, and was also doing business on his own at Hollywood Road. The defendants were carrying on business at Kowloon and at Tai Po. They had three partners—first and second defendants and another (since dead). The goods sold to the defendants were Indian commodities and flour.

Mr. Harris—Who ordered the goods, and who took delivery of them? Plaintiff—The three partners ordered the goods and took them away themselves.

From where did they take delivery of the goods?—My godown.

Did you give them a delivery order in each case?—Yes.

The plaintiff proceeded to remark that he had not been paid by the defendant for the goods he supplied them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, plaintiff stated that he had been carrying on business on his own account since July last. The sign over his shop did not bear the name of "Ah Ying and Company" as a matter of fact he had no sign-board at all.

Mr. Gardiner called for plaintiff's account book, and questioned him at some length as to the way he kept them. Plaintiff admitted that the goods ordered by the defendants amounted to about \$300, and they had paid something on account. The reason why the second defendant paid cash was because he had settled his account, and plaintiff had not.

Before getting the second defendant arrested, he made no inquiries about the defendant, who had left by the steamer *Foot Sam*. The reason why he got the second defendant placed under arrest was because his partner (the first defendant) had absconded.

Here Mr. Harris asked permission to put in as evidence the file of a certain case in 1908 in which the defendants were entered as partners in that case.

The defence was that the second defendant was not a partner in the firm. He had no hand in the business at all. His business was at Tai Po.

His Honour Judge said that in the 1908 case the second defendant did not deny that he was a partner.

Evidence for the defence was then taken. The second defendant said that he carried on business at Tai Po for nearly two years, and the first defendant was never a partner in the concern. He never had a share in the Austen Road shop. He had ordered goods personally from the plaintiff and had paid his bill monthly.

The case was remanded.

In the Supreme Court, last Thursday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was resumed in which an Indian trader named Abdul Kader, of Austen Road, Kowloon, brought action against two others—Kupa Ram and Mangtu Ram—to recover the sum of \$150, alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered.

Judgment was given in the case of the first plaintiff in the sum of \$83.72. The second party to the action was held as not being a member of the firm.

In the case when it appeared before the Court, Abdul Kader said there were three partners in the defendant firm, but one of them was now dead. The goods supplied were flour and another commodity. The three partners used to order goods, and took them away from his godown themselves on receipt of his delivery order.

In cross-examination plaintiff said he had been trading on his own account since July last. There was no sign-board over his shop bearing the name Ah Ying and Co. One payment made by the defendants was not entered in his books; but he had receipted their bill.

Witness issued a warrant for the arrest of the second defendant the day his shopman told him the defendant was going to leave the Colony. He did not know that the second defendant was carrying on a very thriving business at Tai Po, and that he was not likely to leave the Colony until the completion of the railway.

According to the defendant's story, which appeared in the press at the time, defendant said he was sent to the plaintiff by the first defendant and another Indian to procure flour on their account. Plaintiff refused to supply the flour as he did not know the defendant, so the men he was doing the business for gave him \$50 to get the flour. On his own account defendant had always paid cash for goods he bought, and plaintiff had never asked him for payment to the amount claimed. He never represented to the plaintiff that he was a partner in the Austen Road shop. Witness bought his share in the Tai Po shop from the first defendant. He had no intention at the present time of quitting the Colony, as he was carrying on a good business, and had a lot of money to collect.

As we have already said judgment was delivered against the first plaintiff, while the second party to the action was remanded.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FOURTH ROUND.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB VS. 88TH CO. R.G.A.

The Lusitano's did not have as easy a win last Monday afternoon as was anticipated, when they met the 88th Coy. R.G.A., the latter playing a very stubborn defensive game throughout.

The former scored 4 goals to nil in the first half and added another 2 to their credit in the second spell, the total score standing at 6 to nil against the Artillerymen at the call of time.

The Artillerymen have improved well, and should show up better in subsequent matches towards the end of the Shield Competition.

The teams were as follows:—
L. R. C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. C. Lopes, F. da Rosa, C. A. C. Rodrigues, C. M. S. Alves, E. M. O. Remedios and R. Carvalho.

88th Co. R. G. A.—Thomas, West, Debenham, Snow, MacArthur, Hardy and Beattie.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB VS. CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

On Friday next, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. the match of the season in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the above teams will take place at the V.R.C. enclosure, and a good exhibition of Water Polo will then be seen, as both teams comprise the best swimmers in the Colony and nearly all the contestants have played this interesting game for years and know the game thoroughly.

The C.V.C. are the present holders of the Shield, having won it last year by one goal to nil against the V.R.C. after a draw, and no doubt they will make every effort to retain the trophy, whilst the V.R.C. representatives are determined to avenge their defeat of last year.

An excellent game is sure to result, seeing that both teams are so full of determination. We trust that those responsible for the arrangements will see that more accommodation is provided this year, as many had to be turned away last year on account of lack of room. The following will represent the competing teams:—

V. R. C.—L. E. Lamont (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, F. K. Tata, J. M. Rosa Pereira and P. M. Remedios.

C. V. C.—R. C. Wilchell (Capt.), G. Wilchell, C. Humphreys, C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes, O. R. Chanyul, and W. Wilson.

With but one exception in each team, both Clubs are again being represented by last year's players. H. C. Sayer, of the V. R. C., is away in Japan at present and his place has been filled by F. K. Tata, whilst E. Humphreys' vacancy in the C. V. C. team has been taken up by W. Wilson.

ROYAL ENGINEERS VS. BUFFS.

This match has not yet been definitely fixed, but we understand will take place next Friday, at 5.30 p.m., and is sure to be interesting, as both of these Military teams are well initiated in the game.

FOURTH ROUND.

ROYAL ENGINEERS VS. BUFFS.

29th inst.

This match was arranged at the last minute and proved very fast and interesting from the very commencement to the call of time, and the Buffs, however, obtained the victory by means which called for considerable comment by the onlookers, as their continued fouling, marred the progress of the game and the Infantrymen had to be continually cautioned by the Referee.

The Engineers assumed the aggressive from the start, but their shooting was a bit wild and never brought forth any good result. An opening was taken advantage of by Burke, who swam up the bath and scored the Buffs' first goal. Smith added the second soon after, the score standing at half time—

Buff's 2. R.E. 0.

In the second half Corporal Morrish, of the Engineers, made himself prominent by his brilliant play and after a few minutes of give and take, this swimmer netted the Engineers' first goal. Matters now looked dangerous for the Buffs, as the Engineers, encouraged by their success, tried to force matters, but the former's defence was a bit too good, and resulted in a win for The Buffs by two goals to one.

The teams were as follows:—
R. E.—Morrish, McCroxy, Coxon, Holmes, Marshall, Barton and Gooday.

In road construction also there has been no slackness during the year. To the miles of roads under the Council's control the beginning of July, 1908, 6 miles and (to be exact) were added between that date and June 30, 1909, and although no precise figures are available to enable us to ascertain how this result compares with the rate of preceding years, it is a sure sign of the persistent activity of the public works department. It witnessed the construction of the new road-systems in the Western, Northern and Eastern districts.

Briefly a distinct pause seems to have been reached in the process of Settlement development, and in face of the showing we have presented, we may remark by way of conclusion that it will be somewhat difficult to find a claim for the same amount of one-handed aid which one has pretty frequently in the past.

Shipyard Mechanics.

LABOUR UNION F. RMED.

LARGE MEETING AT WEST POINT.

26th inst.

Some time ago, to be precise, in April last, a meeting was called and was largely attended, by shipyard mechanics employed by the various docks and shipbuilding yards in the Colony. The meeting was convened for the purpose of inaugurating a "trade union," and it was proposed that sufficient funds be raised by subscription, in order to protect members of the proposed guild from any personal difficulty in case of a strike or lock-out. In such a position, the promoters of the guild held the opinion that their claims on employers would receive more attention than they now do. The subscription to the union were to be paid *pro rata* at the rate of thirty cents on each dollar, that was to say, that if a man received \$10 a month he had to subscribe to the fund \$3 a year, and \$6 a month he would have to pay \$12 per annum, and so on.

This meeting became known to the police and Inspector Robertson and his men raided the Chui Nam Hotel, 423 and 425, Queen's Road West, where the meeting was held, and a number of arrests were made.

Those who were arrested were charged in the Police Court with convening a meeting without Government permission, and after much discussion the case was adjourned *sine die* in order to allow the ring-leaders to secure the necessary sanction.

The reason for the calling of this meeting was explained to the magistrate, to the effect: so it was alleged, that formerly workmen at the Hongkong Docks were paid double pay for Sunday night work. There was a new man, who in office then and he had decided to cut down the wages to one and a half, which caused the grievance.

Accordingly, a petition was sent to the Government, and the meeting was allowed to be held, with the result that some 800 men, representing all classes of mechanics employed in the Colony, congregated at the Tung Tin, Lok In and Chai Yuen hotels, at West Point, yesterday, to discuss the question. Numerous speeches in favour of the proposed union were made, and the resolution was passed.

One of our representatives was given to understand that, morning that the meeting was not of a hostile character towards employers, but simply of a protective nature. In proof of this a certain document, placed at our disposal, and which purports to be a comprehensive set of rules for the labour union, runs like this:—

"It is proposed to establish a 'school' for the benefit of men engaged in our trade; it is hoped that the institution may last for all time.

"All members may make suggestions. Any member having good regulations to suggest should make them known to other members. If these (good) views are not brought forward they cannot promote the public weal. However, if any regulation is found unsatisfactory it can be discussed at meetings and amended there and then.

"It is proposed that all office-bearers shall meet at the schools every Saturday evening. Any of our fellow-workers having good suggestions to submit, or other matters concerning the public good, are requested to attend at the school and discuss them with the office-bearers.

"It is proposed that if any of our fellow-workers have not yet heard of the benefits that will be derived from becoming a member of the 'school' any who may come to hear of it, they will be allowed to join the school within the next three months if they should so desire, and shall pay the same fee of \$5 as original members. After the three months have expired the entrance fee will be \$5.

"If any member should be careless about his work and meet with any accident, and have no means to pay for medical treatment, he can come to the 'school' and make a report to the committee who will send a subscription list round to their fellow-workers to collect subscriptions. Upon the return of the subscription list, the 'school' will pay the money out first (to the member in need). On pay day the amounts of individual subscriptions will be deducted from each subscribing member's wages. The advance made as a special favour by the 'school'.

"It is proposed that the general and finance committees be elected once in each quarter by ballot.

"It is proposed that the 'school' shall issue to each member a book containing the names of the native-places of the members so that there will be no confusion about the surnames. The book will also serve for recording receipts for monthly payments. In case the book is lost, a report must be made to the 'school' when a new book will be issued.

"It is proposed that all members who are not out of work shall make their monthly payments on each pay day. In case they should be unable to pay, they will be allowed three months during which to settle their accounts. Beyond the period of grace whatever payments that might have been made will be forfeited (as a penalty) so as to set an example to others. Members who happen to be out of work, do not come under this rule.

CHINESE PIGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British House of Commons on July 1, Mr. T. O'Donnell asked the President of the Local Government Board "whether frozen pigs were shipped from Chinese ports for consumption in these countries; if so, what quantity had been landed during the past 12 months; whether there had been any inspection either in Chinese ports or at the landing ports in this country to safeguard the future consumers of this meat; and whether full inquiries would be made in China regarding the feeding, killing, and packing of these pigs before they were allowed to be landed in this country."

Mr. Burns: No frozen carcasses of pigs from Chinese ports have been imported into this country during the last 12 months. A packing-house and freezing establishment has, however, lately been constructed at Hankow, and a consignment from it of frozen pig carcasses is expected to arrive here at the end of the present month. I have caused inquiry to be made into the matter and have obtained information from the importing firm as to the feeding, killing, curing, and packing of the pigs. On arriving in this country the consignment will become subject to the Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, which I issued last year, and I have caused communication to be made to the medical officer of health of the port at which the consignment is expected to arrive, with a view to securing that a strict examination is made of the carcasses in question.

Mr. Killalee asked whether the firm established in China for the purpose of this business was English or American.

Mr. Burns: I do not know and I do not care. (Laughter). They are all subject to inspection, and will have to toe the line so far as inspection is concerned. (Cheers and laughter).

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

We are requested to publish the following (in order of merit) of the Technical Institute Students who were successful in the examinations held last month:—

Building Construction.—Lecturer, Mr. T. L. Perkins, A.M.C.E. Examiner, Mr. D. Jaffe, A.M.C.E.

Junior.—"Passed." I. L. Goldenberg, Chan Shing-long, Arthur Carvalho.

Senior.—"Passed with Distinction." Tse Ching-long.

"Passed." Ma Fung-shu, Chan Chui-un.

Field Surveying.—Lecturer, Mr. F. Sutton, Examiner, Mr. D. Jaffe, A.M.C.E.

Junior.—"Passed." Chan Chui-un, Tse Ching-fong, Chan Shing-long, Ma Fung-shu, I. L. Goldenberg.

Machine Drawing and Construction.—Lecturer, Mr. Tulip, A.M.I.M.E. Examiner, Mr. J. Martin, A.M.I.M.E.

Junior.—"Passed with Distinction." Fung Tse-un, So Leong-sow, A. Leong, Chan Ping-tin.

"Passed." Chan Shiu-man, W. Simmons.

Senior.—"Passed with Distinction." Cheung Lu, D. Q. Wong, Lo Kam-chok, Chiu Wai.

"Passed." Ng Tin-chi.

Steam.—Lecturer, Mr. W. Tulip, A.M.I.M.E. Examiner, Mr. J. Martin, A.M.I.M.E.

Stage I.—"Passed." Wilson, W. J., Cheung Lu.

Stage II.—"Passed with Distinction." Lo Kam-chau, Tse Ching-fong.

"Passed." Ng Tin-chi, Wong, David G.

Applied Mechanics.—Lecturer, Mr. W. Tulip, A.M.I.M.E. Examiner, Mr. J. Martin, A.M.I.M.E.

Stage I.—"Passed with Distinction." Kwok Wan-fan, Ma Fung-shu.

"Passed." Goldenberg, J. S., Ng Tin-chi, Chiu Wai.

Stage II.—"Passed with Distinction." Tse Ching-long.

"Passed." Chan Chui-un.

Mathematics.—Lecturer, Mr. H. Sykes, Examiner, Mr. A. W. Grant, F.R.S.

Junior.—"Passed." Lun-kwai, Tsang Kuan-sham, Yam Pak-leuk, Kwok Wan-fan, Kwok Ping-chiu, Yeung Kuo, Chiu Ching-chiu, Chiu Kwong, C.A.J., Wilks, Wong Shiu-pun.

Senior.—"Passed." Lam King-fan, Chan Wing-to, Ma Fung-shu.

Chemistry.—Practical. Lecturer, Mr. F. Brown, F.I.C.; F.C.S. Examiner, Dr. W.M.B. Moore.

Junior.—"Passed with Distinction." Young Wa.

"Passed." Pun Man-fan, Li Ying-shui, E. Ezra, M.W. Mark, Henry Anderson, R. J. Laid, O. F. Ribeiro.

Senior.—"Passed with Distinction." Ko Wo-tuck, Tam Wing-kwong, Chan Wing-to.

Chemistry.—Theoretical.—Lecturer, Mr. A. C. Franklin, F.I.C. Examiner, Dr. W.M.B. Moore.

Junior.—"Passed." Yeung Wa, Pun Man-fan, M.W. Mark.

Senior.—"Passed with Distinction." Ko Wo-tuck.

Physics.—Lecturer, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, M.D. Examiner, Dr. W.M.B. Moore.

"Passed with Distinction." Ko Wo-tuck, Ng Fung-chau.

"Passed." Chan Chui-un, Ma Fung-shu, Lam King-fan, Yam Pak-leuk, A. R. Leong, Bishen Singh, Kwok Wan-fan.

English.—Junior.—Lecturer, Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, F.A. Examiner, Mr. E. A. Irving.

"Passed." Lo Si-sun, Wong Kwok-pau, Ho Man-sung, Chu Sing, Lam Ping-wing, U Yai-shing, Wong Shiu-ki, Lui Mao-ai.

English.—Senior.—Lecturer, G. P. de Marigny, Examiner, Mr. E. A. Irving.

"Passed." Silas Perry, M. Gourgey, Mar Ahwee, Wong Po-keung, Yam Pak-leuk, Tai Tin-shing.

Teachers' Class.—Lecturer, Mr. T. Tanner, F.A.C.S. Examiner, Mr. E. A. Irving.

"Passed with Distinction." Kun Hoo, Un Kwong, Cheung Hok-chau.

"Passed." Lau Tai, W. W. Fox, Lai Pui-Yan, Un Chun-wa, Pun U-sam, Ho Wai-ching, Leung Shiu-on, Ho Yau-ak, Tang Wok-san, Li Man-kwong, Lo Wai-hong, Yung Wing-tai, Bishen Singh.

French.—Lecturer, Mr. P. d'Agostini. Examiner, Rev. Father Soucy.

Junior.—"Passed with Distinction." J. F. Xavier.

"Passed." Julio A. Busto, Grace Erra.

Senior.—"Passed with Distinction." Frieda Schmitz.

"Passed." Dorothy Erra, A. Joaillho, F. C. Joaillho, Mabel Long.

Book-keeping.—Lecturer, Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Examiner, Mr. A. W. Grant, F.R.S.

"Passed." W. Wilkie, Chan Ying-wing, Shorthand.—Preliminary Section.—Lecturer, Mr. J. Young, Examiner, Mr. A. Ramsay.

"Passed with Distinction."—Ablog, Grace, Lee, Olive, Carvalho, A.

"Passed."—Yeung Kam-ling, Tse Chim-fong, Ablog, P. F., Rodrigues, M., Ho Ko-chi, Zabala, Consuelo, Lee, Agnes J., Rose, Lily.

Elementary Section.—"Passed with Distinction."—Long, Ethel, Mow-Pung, E. R. I. Solomon, R.

"Passed."—Qain, Pao, D'Zea, A. M., Chun-yut, My, Ezra, L. Vong, Tack-ah, Wong Kam-yut, My, W. Wilkie, P. Ezra, G.

Shorthand.—Advanced Section. (60 words per minute) Lecturer, Mr. R. A. Lowry, Examiner, Mr. A. Ramsay.

"Passed with Distinction." Boon, G. E.

"Passed." Abbas Y.

PRINCE ITO AT SEOUL.

The banquet at Seoul on July 12, given by the foreign consuls, says a Japanese exchange, was unsurpassed in the capital. The Dozen of the consular body, Mr. Vincent, addressing the guests of honour, Prince Ito and Viscount Sone, thanked the Prince for all the kindness he had extended in the past to the consuls and expressed his appreciation of his able successor. The Koreans would in future, he said, fully recognize the Prince as their benefactor.

Both Prince Ito and Viscount Sone replied, thanking the hosts for their hospitality and the kind references to themselves.

Speaking at a farewell dinner at the military headquarters in honour of Prince Ito on the 11th inst. Viscount Sone stated that he had been on intimate terms with General Okubo for 40 years, during which period no cause for estrangement had ever arisen between them. He said that he understood the discharge of his new duties as Resident-General in the case of mind made possible by the firm assurance of the continuation of these happy relations. Prince Ito, addressing the military and civil officials present, stated that during his incumbency of the Residency-General he had invariably followed his orders and faithfully discharged their respective duties. He was thankful and proud of the fact that during the four years not a single collision had ever taken place between the military and civil departments. He then expressed the hope that the military officials would aid Viscount Sone in the same manner as he had assisted himself, and warned them to beware of the example of other countries cursed with needless friction between these two sections of the government. Their duty was, he said, to enhance the brilliance of the Japanese army.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

ARRIVAL OF CONCRETE SPECIALIST.

Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., general managers of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., inform us that they have just added to their staff a specialist in concrete construction, Mr. W. W. Whiston, who has had a considerable experience in this class of work both in England and America. He has just been in the latter country prior to his arrival here and has made a special study of the most up-to-date methods. Mr. Whiston will be available for consultation on the subject of concrete work by anyone using the Company's cement.

BAMBOO ROPES.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTED.

Among the items contained in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department are some interesting details in connection with botanical products, from which we call the following lines:—

Some good series of bamboo ropes, both plaited and twisted, were secured through the kindness of Mr. Playfair and Mr. Higgs, of H. M. Consulate, Fochow, and of Mr. Currie, of the C.I.M. Customs at Swatow, and were sent to the Imperial Institute and to Kew.

With a view to placing the botanical resources of this Department as far as possible at the service of the mercantile community of Hongkong, His Excellency has requested me to collect all possible information upon the vegetable products of this neighbourhood or for which Hongkong is an emporium. This information is to refer chiefly to the raw or partly manufactured products exported from China and to include the locality of their production, quantity available, country to which exported, price at port of export and in the markets to which they eventually go.

The director of the Imperial Institute of London has already on several occasions used the wide resources of his establishment for the investigation of vegetable products in which Hongkong is interested as has been recorded on several occasions in these annual reports. His aid would certainly be sought in certain parts of these commercial investigations and the additional details so obtained as well as others obtainable through official sources would perhaps be of sufficient use to firms interested in the trade of the Colony to enable them to take up new products or to any advantage.

The chief subjects of correspondence with the Institute during the last year have been oils and oil seeds, bamboo products and Chinese medicines (collected in connection with the request of the British Pharmacopoeia Committee). The following vegetable products have been selected for preliminary investigation as being among those of most importance to this Colony:—China root, galangal, abutilon fibre, ramie, apricot kernels and melon seeds.

A TRIP TO THE SADDLES.

Shanghai's one great disadvantage in the summer months has always been the absence of a suitable watering-place within easy distance, remarks the *N. C. D. News*. For those who can afford to take a long holiday there are Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, Japan and several other beautiful holiday resorts, but for the week-end there has been no real attraction. With the inauguration of the half-weekly service to the North Saddle Islands, however, the disadvantage is being put in order and bungalows are already available. Visitors who do not desire to stay longer than the steamer, can remain on board, and so combine the comforts of a modern steamer with the pleasures usually to be had only by "roughing it."

The H. A. L. S. Tintaut, which opened the new service on Saturday last, left here a little after 1 p.m. carrying about thirty-five passengers. Whilst travelling down stream the steamer was met by a small launch, the broad-buried boat which gives to passengers every convenience of shade, space and fresh air. Fortunately the journey was owing to the delay of a few hours caused by striking mud in the middle of the river opposite Bush Island, and so the passengers escaped the slight discomfort usually experienced on board an anchored steamer, during the earlier hours of night. At dawn the earliest risers were gaily dozed with the sight of the high grassy hills dotted with the white of the buildings from quite close to the steamer, and the view from the dark blue waters of the North East Bay: the steamer's boat was ready to convey passengers ashore. Numerous sampans were alongside, also, in readiness for any emergency that would lead to hire. In another quarter of an hour only the ship's people, and not all of them, were left on board. The visitors were crossing the little saddle that leads to the beach and shortly afterwards were tumbling about in the surf or riding the big blue waves farther out to sea. It is an ideal bathing place. The beach is a wide sandy beach, and there is no outward tow to slopes of the water which favour deep water. But while bathers have every assurance of safety, that ships cannot count on similar immunity was shown by the battered remains of the Sekio Maru lying on the rocks close by. In fact South-East Bay's treachery towards ships is well-known and only a stranger like the wrecked Japanese would ever venture near its rocky channels.

A full hour and a half were occupied in bathing before breakfast was thought of, but the delay and the air had already fulfilled a useful purpose and with eager steps the bathers began the return to the ship; but on the saddle every one paused to admire the North-East Bay, in the centre of which the steamer lay at anchor, her stately appearance and pretty colouring in marked contrast to the warped lines and faded hues of the quaint-looking Chinese crafts that lay round the fringe of the shore, all with bows facing outward as though watching the stranger with their big eyes that never close. A light breeze was raising little ripples on the water which reflected the rays of the sun in many bright flashes. To the right and left the light green hills stood out clearly against the blue sky, and away in the distance the sails of an outgoing fishing fleet were recognizable. But on the steamer an ample breakfast was waiting and just then that was 'an item not likely to be forgotten.'

Later in the day sailing yachts and sampans served the purpose of the visitors, some of whom explored the little bays and islands while others, who had been to the beach, were able to enjoy a pleasant hour and can be seen sitting on the well-to-do of the sea and examining the well-to-do of the land. The afternoon passed in the morning passed. Then came a siesta on deck, with the cool breeze fanning cheeks warmed by salt water and unusual exposure. The day was a pleasant change to the hot sun of the day before, but the afternoon had not far advanced before sunbathing made another appeal, and the cool water kept the bathers thoroughly engrossed until it was time to return to the steamer for dinner, after which the return journey to Shanghai was made.

In conclusion it is interesting to note that the maximum heat on the island on Sunday was 83 which is 11.7 degrees less than it was in Shanghai.

HONGKONG GARDENS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report for the year 1908 by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department (Mr. S. T. Dunn) has been issued. We make the following extracts from the contents of the comprehensive blue-book, which will prove interesting.

THE YEAR BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The year was marked by the flowering of two trees which formed important additions to the decorative plants of the Gardens. One of these was *Prunus Unger* which flowered profusely in the middle of January. This tree, which came originally from Japan, is deciduous and has pretty drooping pink flowers which appear before the leaves. The other tree, *Fawcettia fortunei*, also flowers before the leaves appear. The flowers are white, scented, and have in colour and about 4 inches long. The tree forms a charming picture when in full flower. The seeds from which this specimen was raised were obtained by Mr. Murray Scott from Mr. Greiser on the North River and very kindly presented by him to the Botanical Gardens in May, 1905.

Another feature of the year's gardening was the flowering of *Orthocentrus*, bulbs of which were sent through the kindness of our frequent benefactor, Mr. Wallace, of Ansony, *Lycoris aurea* which had been planted in masses in several parts of the lawn was very effective in October.

The daily rainfall in the Gardens is stated in Table I.

The zoological collection was increased by the presentation by Capt. Mathias, of the S.S. *Kai Fong*, of two small deer. It was especially satisfactory to obtain these, as deer thrive well under the conditions of the Gardens and as these particular animals had been made prize of on the ship and were accustomed to captivity.

The flower show was held as usual in the Gardens towards the end of February and produced some of the finest exhibits that have yet been seen in the Colony. The attendance was especially good. The attendance was unfortunately small in consequence of the bad weather.

As, after exhaustive researches in London and other collections, it cannot be discovered that the large flowered *Banksia* of our Gardens has been previously noticed by botanists, a description has been published in the *Journal of Botany* (1908, 335). The tree is there named *Banksia blakeana* after Sir Henry and Lady Blake.

BIRDS.

In last year's Annual Report extracts were printed from letters from Mr. Kershaw of Macao written in answer to inquiries from the Hongkong Government as to the best means of encouraging the increase of singing birds in the island. Mr. Kershaw's advice to encourage to keep down the magpies which are the principal enemies of all small birds has been earnestly followed during the year under report. During the 6 months ending in March, 1909, the Police alone accounted for 679 magpies shot in various parts of Hongkong and Kowloon (with an expenditure of only 750 cartridges); the total for the year under report was 594.

MOUNTAIN LODGE GROUNDS.

The tennis ground was partly refitted and some other repairs which were necessary were carried out on the paths.

BLAKE GARDEN.

A welcome change was introduced by the provision of a fence and gates enabling the Garden to be closed after dusk and rendering it secure against damage by mischievous visitors during the night. The fencing of the banks with Rhododendrons and other flowering plants was continued. Some re-turfing was done but hardly had the lawns and slopes been put into good order before it was discovered that a large proportion of the grass was undermined by cockchafer grubs. The usual means of dealing with turf pests were useless: the only effective remedy was proved to be collecting the insects by hand. But before this could be completed extensive damage had been done, and the re-turfing of the Garden was set up near the summer-house according to the Chinese custom of burning the grubs of those who subscribed to its construction.

ROCKERIES.

The side rockeries in Glenaele were altered and put into good order, while the island rockery which formed an obstacle to chair traffic was altogether removed. The decoration of the large slope opposite the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank was continued according to the pre-arranged annual plan. A large number of Rhododendrons which were among the shrubs added this year should form a fine mass of colour when fully developed.

TAI PO GARDEN.

Some planting was carried out around the new Office Quarters when first built; during this year a small sum was expended in cleaning up the ground and cutting away the undergrowth which impeded the development of trees.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon of the 27th and 28th of July probably did more damage to the trees and other Government property under the charge of this department than any previously on record. The damage may be summarised as follows:—

BUILDINGS.

The roofs were blown off 4 of the plant houses; the end of one of the hot houses was blown in and many matted in the outlying forestry stations were demolished.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The majority of the big trees were so severely damaged that it will be many years before they regain their ornamental appearance while many were blown down and killed.

BLAKE GARDEN.

Six of the banians were blown down, one of them being carried into a neighbouring street; the remainder were subsequently raised and saved. Most of the young trees planted during the last 3 years were destroyed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

Many of the large trees in the immediate neighbourhood of the house were badly damaged or destroyed; with special reference to the ground of the fine *Palm-tree* (Flame of the Forest) on the west of the house and the disfigurement of one of the great banians at the entrance.

COLONIAL CEMETERY.

200 of the large trees which made the beauty of this cemetery justly famous were broken short off by the winds and killed.

PARKS.

The majority of the large pine trees, which added so much to the picturesque appearance of the main entrance of Government House, were killed.

STREET TREES.

The large banians bordering the roads, especially in the central district, received unprecedented punishment. The litter of branches was in some places as dense as the trees themselves. A few feet from the ground the trees were cut down and saws from daylight until 11 o'clock on the morning following the typhoon to clear narrow passages for traffic in some of the principal thoroughfares. Even with the co-operation of the Sanitary De-

partment it was more than a week before all the debris was removed from the streets. It was not possible to save more than a small proportion of the trees for sale and recourse had to be taken to the annual expedient of issuing general permission through the Police for anyone to take away what they wished for fuel. The smaller twigs and leaves which were of no use as fuel and were therefore left on the roads, were collected into heaps and burned.

PINK PLANTATIONS.

In contrast to the great havoc produced among the shade trees in the year 1908, the plantations outside Victoria suffered little; only 3,000 pine trees blown down by the wind have so far been found and sold.

HERBARIUM.

The new species from the Fokien collection of 1905 were published during the year in a paper by the Superintendent of the Journal of the Linnean Society. A collection of plants from the Salween Valley made by Mr. Forrest, of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, was purchased. No specimens from this region previously existed in the collection and it therefore fills a gap in our series of Chinese plants. The only collections made by members of the Department were one made in Northern Formosa and one in the mountains round Hakone Lake in Japan by the Superintendent. A large number of local specimens were presented by Mr. GIBBS.

Fleet-Surgeon C. G. Matthew, R.N., has continued his work upon the local ferns and has published the results as "Notes on the ferns of Hongkong and the adjacent mainland," a most valuable contribution to the botanical literature of the Colony. The ferns of this part of China have indeed during the year received an unprecedented amount of attention, for Mr. Copeland recently published an account of the ferns of Southern China in the *Philippine Journal of Science*, dealing especially with those collected by Mr. Matthew on the Lien Chau River, by myself on the Min River in Fokien Province and by Mr. Kemp's collectors in the neighbourhood of Swatow. In addition to the above publication the Department is indebted to Dr. Matthew for the time and trouble that he has expended in furnishing notes on the specimens of ferns already placed by him in the Herbarium.

A considerable amount of time was spent during the year in collecting and investigating the plant products used commercially in Hongkong whether of local or foreign origin. Most of them are well known Chinese drugs. Each was as far as possible identified botanically and specimens with distinctive numbers preserved in the Herbarium, pending their investigation by the medical and other departments concerned.

The list thus prepared has been subjected to exhaustive examination by Dr. Ho Kai; the Government has indeed been exceedingly fortunate in securing his co-operation, and probably by no one but himself could so much interesting information upon the subject have been collected from Chinese sources.

Captain Hodgins, of the S.S. *Hualung*, has once more to be thanked for the various specimens of scientific and economic interest which he has collected at his ports of call and presented to the Department.

The usual list of the year's additions to our flora has been prepared by Mr. Tutcher and is annexed.

RUBBER IN MALAYA.

DUTCH EXPERT OPINIONS.

Yesterday (26th inst.) there passed through Singapore Dr. A. H. Berkhout, late Conservator of Forests in Java, who was in the rubber planting field in the island a quarter of a century ago, and left for Sourabaya this morning.

Dr. Berkhout has spent three weeks on the Rubber Estates of the Peninsula, and as he has also had experience in Surinam, Brazil, as well as Java, his observations should be of value. In answer to questions by a representative of the *Singapore Free Press*, he said he had visited estates in Province Wellesley, Perak, Selangor and Malacca, and had made careful observation of the nature of the soil, and the effect of close or wide planting. He has to study out the full effect of the observations yet, but is well able to form an opinion already.

MALAYA-FOR-HEVEA.

Heaven, thinks the Doctor, grows on the alluvial of the Peninsula better than in any other part of the world he has visited. The exporters in Brazil have no chance to compete with the planters of Malaya. They can put their clean plantation rubber on the market at anything between one and two shillings a pound. The least that can be done with Para is over 3s. a pound.

"With better methods of tapping?"

A BEER RUNNER'S CLAIM.

CLAIM AGAINST ORIENTAL BREWERY CO.

An interesting case came on for decision before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Tuesday morning, when A. Landau brought a claim against the Oriental Brewery Company, Limited, in which firm he was formerly employed as agent, to recover the sum of \$500,000, being as to wages from June 1st 1908 to the 31st July, and \$50 pocket expenses alleged to have been agreed to be paid by the defendants.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, and the defendants by Mr. E. J. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

The plaintiff's evidence was that on the 21st ult. he entered the employ of the defendants, having been engaged by the general manager. His agreement was that he should receive \$100 a month and pocket expenses. He was to work at once and continued until the 1st July. On that morning he went to the office as usual and was sent to the Chief of Police to arrange for a licence to permit the brewery to sell their beer by the glass. When he returned the chief book-keeper inquired of him if he had the letter of introduction given him by the company to their clients when he first joined. Plaintiff said he had not the letter then, but would get it for them. This finished, he was asked to sign a receipt for \$333 1/3 wages up to date. Plaintiff said he was not in the habit of getting his pay at the middle of the month, and was told that as there was not enough work for him to do, they could not keep him. Plaintiff then saw the manager, and at that interview he was again told that his services were not required, as there was not enough work for him to do. Plaintiff refused to sign the receipt.

Cross-examined, witness said that before he joined the defendant company he was employed at the Hongkong Hotel, and was the left of his own accord. He did not leave because he was connected with another hotel.

Mr. Davidson—You have no connection with another hotel?—No.

What references did you give Mr. Hocking? I told him I was a brewer's man.

When you were engaged did not Mr. Hocking say he would engage you on trial at \$100 a month?—The word "trial" was never used.

Do you suggest then that Mr. Hocking is not telling the truth?—I say the word "trial" was never used.

The fact that you are a brewer is that any guarantee that you can sell beer?—No. But I am a good canvasser.

Didn't Mr. Hocking say to you that your predecessor's work was very satisfactory?—No. Are you quite sure?—Yes.

Did he not say that your predecessor did not get enough orders to pay his own salary?—What he said was that the man drank \$5 or \$6 a day.

Did he not tell you that your predecessor did not bring in sufficient orders?—No.

You said you introduced "the beer. What do you mean by that?—I talked as best as I could, and said that the beer was better than the German product sold here.

You said you introduced the beer to Weismann? Did you get an order?—Yes, they took a keg, and very nearly every day they ordered a keg.

And Bertolone?—I gave him a keg, but here the beer was not so good, and the keg had to be changed.

What was the amount of the orders you took in during the ten days?—I can't say exactly.

Did you keep an order book?—No, only slips of paper that were supplied to me.

Was it not important that you should keep a record of all orders you got?—No.

You kept no record of what orders you obtained?—No, because I got no commission.

Did the manager say you would get a commission on all orders?—No, I applied for it, but was told that the other man received a salary of \$50 and commission, but I was to get \$100 and no commission.

You said you went to the office every day?—Yes.

Are you quite sure?—Yes.

And on these occasions did you give an account of your expenses?—No, I was told to render my account every month.

On 1st July, you saw the cashier, Mr. Hauptmann?—Yes.

And he told you that there was not enough work for you?—Yes.

But you had to look after your own work?—Yes.

And to get your own orders?—Yes.

Wasn't that a foolish statement to make?—I can't give my opinion.

I put it to you that what was said was that you did not get orders?—No.

So you left the matter into the hands of Mr. Hocking?—I left it to the books of the company.

You have not given the defendant firm any account of your expenses?—No.

His Honour—Can't understand and this. He could not get orders for rich men's rides?—No.

Mr. Davidson—No, but he could give particulars. (To plaintiff)—Did not Mr. Hocking request you to make out a daily report of your day's work?—No.

At this stage, Mr. Davidson said that he was willing to pay if he obtained particulars.

His Honour—Have you applied for them? Mr. Davidson—No.

The case for the defence was that on 20th ult., plaintiff went to the defendant firm and asked for employment information. He was told that the previous runner had left because his services were unsatisfactory and he got no orders. The manager agreed to engage plaintiff on trial at \$100 a month, and pointed out to him that his position depended on the way he did his work. Plaintiff's services were also considered unsatisfactory; he got practically no orders, and he was told to go. At the time plaintiff was engaged there was no mention of pocket expenses.

The manager of the defendant firm said that when plaintiff came to him for employment he asked him where he had been employed. He said at the Hongkong Hotel. He was then asked why he left the hotel, and plaintiff replied that it was because he was keeping a small hotel of his own, which the hotel manager did not like. Plaintiff was engaged, but he was seldom in the office.

The evidence of the defendant firm's cashier was next heard, and the case for the defence closed.

The lawyers having addressed the Court, His Honour said he would give judgment tomorrow morning.

JUDGMENT IN HIS FAVOUR.

In the Supreme Court, last Wednesday morning, His Honour the Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) gave his decision in the case in which A. Landau sued the Oriental Brewery Company, Limited, to recover the sum of \$500,000, being as to wages from June 1st 1908 to the 31st July, and \$50 pocket expenses.

His Honour came to the conclusion that plaintiff's engagement was on trial. On the other hand he did not think there was any occasion for the plaintiff to furnish accounts for his travelling expenses. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount paid into Court—\$333 1/3—and \$50 pocket expenses, with costs.

Mr. E. J. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, (for the defendants) referred to the question of costs. He remarked that the plaintiff's case was a try-on.

His Honour did not think that it was. Mr. Davidson did not think that plaintiff should get his costs. The plaintiff's case, he added, was not a genuine one and he did not deserve his costs. A judgment did not necessarily follow the case.

His Honour said that the costs should follow the judgment.

AN IMPORTANT POINT TO SHIPMASTERS.

The following recently appeared in the *Journal of Commerce*:

Attention was made in our columns last week to a highly interesting and important case to shipmasters and shipowners which was to be fought out in the Admiralty Court. The action was one where Captain H. A. Motyer, of the *s.s. Alanton*, was being sued by the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia for the sum of £3,137 15s. 4d. advanced by the plaintiffs for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses and disbursements of the vessel, of which the defendant was master. It appears that the steamer was lured at the time at Port Pirie, and the master and his owner were without funds or credit and unable to pay the expenses and disbursements of the vessel. Consequently they were compelled to resort to a loan of bottomry on the ship and freight, and, acting on the instructions of his owner per cable, Captain Motyer appended his signature to the necessary document. It was presented to him by the agents of the bank at Port Pirie. On the 3rd day after this the owner became bankrupt, and the bank thereupon sued Captain Motyer personally for the sum advanced. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, of which the captain is a member, decided that they would fight the case in the interests of all shipmasters, and instructed their solicitors Messrs. Miller, Son, and Taylor, to act on their behalf. Mr. J. R. Aikin, K.C., a distinguished London barrister, was retained as leader for the defence, and Mr. A. T. Miller as junior. The Guild secured a signal success in this case, for the President of the Admiralty Court, Sir J. Bigham, gave a very emphatic judgment in favour of Captain Motyer, as a result of which a large sum in remuneration which he could not obtain was handed over to him, and the action of the bank was dismissed with costs against them. It is pointed out that had the decision gone the other way it would have completely shaken the confidence of shipmasters when remitting moneys home to their owners and the issue of this present case is one well worthy of being very carefully noted by all seafarers.

YUNNAN.

THE LINK BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

Major Davies has long been recognised as the leading authority on this little known province of China, and the appearance of his book some nine years after the latest of his journeys along with the excellent War Office maps, to which he largely contributed, gives to the public a far fuller description of this country than the work of previous writers.

Many years have passed since Hsiao wrote his pioneer work on Western China, and it was the good fortune of Major Davies to be one of a large party whose special object it was to report upon the best line for a railway to connect Yunnan and ultimately Szechuan, with India. To this work, however, he added a considerable excursion into that wild and dangerous country which belongs rather to Southern Tibet than to Western China. Thus his book is a record of first rate importance in the exploration of Western China, besides the record of the making of the first thoroughly up-to-date and modern map of that country, and as such it is a landmark of very considerable value.

The most interesting feature of the book, however, is perhaps the trace of the proposed railway and the facts and statistics brought together to indicate the most suitable line—geographically, commercially and politically. A proposal to build a line which is ultimately to penetrate from Rangoon into the heart of Szechuan must be of interest in Singapore not only as a project beside which the peninsular railway pales somewhat in magnitude, but as one which will also bring the markets of China ever closer to our doors.

Former proposals to build a line from Burma into Yunnan have been along the Bhamo-Tengyueh line, and that despite the pessimistic report of Baber. The drawback to this line, however, is the impracticable nature of the country between Tengyueh and Tatu which renders any continuation almost impossible. The conclusion of Major Davies is that the best line is via Lashio, Kunglung ferry and Yung Chou Fu. To explain this more clearly, the approach instead of being from the west should start from the Shan States and strike straight into the heart of Yunnan, and then turn to the right along the Lu-Tuifu line to meet the French line at the provincial capital, Yunnan-fu.

To touch shortly on the objects of this line commercially and politically, we shall open up connections for a trade via Burma which will otherwise be lost to us via Indo-China; we shall connect up India and China by a line which is apparently more suitable and more practicable than any other, so that the results will be of a permanent and not merely of a temporary nature, and we shall bring an enormous area within reach of civilisation.

Now that the new railway line—Szechuan-Hankow—has been decided on, there remains the connection between Szechuan and Burma, which should be decided upon, if only for the reason that we would wish to divert towards India the trade of Western Yunnan. The estimated expense of a line from Kunglung to Yungchou-fu (145 miles), which occupies a very central and convenient position, is from £1 to 2 million pounds sterling. It is proposed that the Government of Burma should complete the line—a short one—from Lashio to Kunglung, while the Yunnan railway would carry out the first portion of the line to Yungchou-fu. It is not necessary perhaps to insist on the civilising effect of a line such as this upon the savage peoples who will be brought into contact with civilisation. Certainly no result will be to bring the Malay Peninsula by another route into closer contact with a temperate and splendidly healthy climate, and magnificent scenery.—*Strait Times*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th August.

At Quarry Bay at 5:15 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th August.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 25th July, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	454	202
Chinese	253	248
Total	707	450

TROUBLE WITH LASCARS.

INDIAN FIREMEN OF THE "INDRAPURA" REFUSE DUTY.

Some trouble was caused on board the *s.s. Indrapura* (Captain W. E. Kelsey) on its arrival in port yesterday morning. As a result, Mr. Woolam, Chief Engineer of the ship, placed sixteen Indian firemen in the dock before the Hon. Commodore Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, in the Marine Court this morning, on a charge of refusing duty yesterday.

It appears that on the ship's arrival in port yesterday morning shortly after eleven o'clock, the Chief Engineer saw all the defendants lined up outside the door. He asked them what they wanted and they replied that they did not want to do any more work but wished to be signed off. They were told to return to duty but they refused. The *Sarang* interpreted to the men and each one was asked individually if he was going to return to work but each flatly refused. The matter was reported to the Captain but the latter's orders were also refused. They then went forward. None of the men had since done a stroke of work, in spite of the fact that the Chief Engineer had taken the precaution of warning them of the vicinity of a typhoon.

The Captain said that when he saw that the men were determined not to resume work, he notified the Police Staff. When the Police officer arrived on board, he again had the defendants up and asked them in his presence if they would turn to. They again refused. No complaint had ever been made to him as the 2nd Engineer having ever struck any of the defendants.

The majority of the firemen stated that they wished to leave the ship. One of them said that the 2nd Engineer was always in the habit of striking him. He complained about the habit to the Master at 8 o'clock yesterday morning before the ship's arrival at Hongkong. Another said that he had been ill and asked the 2nd Engineer for medicine, but the latter said he had none. The Chief Engineer also refused to give him any.

Sentence of ten weeks' hard labour or until ship's return was passed.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD AND LIQUOR TENANT SHACKLE.

TON, R.N.R.

The following letter of welcome home has been addressed by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild to the Antarctic Explorer, Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, R.N.R., whose reply is also appended:—

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, 16th June, 1909.

Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, R.N.R.

Sir,—On behalf of the Guild, and as representing the Captains and Officers of the British Merchant Service, I am directed to offer you a most sincere and cordial welcome home after the magnificent and unique feat of exploration you have performed in the Antarctic where, by, through these qualities of courage, determination and resource which distinguish you and your comrades, you have reached the South Magnetic Pole, and penetrated into regions far beyond what man has ever reached before.

The Guild are all the more proud of this by reason of the fact that you, yourself, may be classed as one of their colleagues. Being a member of the Merchant Service yourself you had your predecessors in the Merchant Service whose names will for ever figure in history as brilliant explorers who planted the British Flag in very many quarters of the globe hitherto unknown.

Thanks to your integrity and daring you have maintained the record of the Merchant Service in this way—indeed, have added great additional lustre to it. We therefore esteem it a privilege to associate ourselves with the most cordial reception which you are now receiving on returning to this country after such a memorable expedition.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE, Secretary.

London, 22nd June, 1909.

T. W. Moore, Esq., Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th June on behalf of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild as representing the Captains and Officers of the British Merchant Service, to which I had the honour of belonging.—I beg to thank you most cordially for their very kind letter of welcome, and, as mentioned, I take this as referring to my comrades as well as myself.

Again thanking you, I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. H. SHACKLETON.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

CHINESE WOMAN PLAINTIFF IN SUPREME COURT ACTION.

In the Supreme Court, last Wednesday, Kan Tsai Shi, a widow, residing at 65, Circular Quay, brought an action before the Hon. King Haug, of 113, Hollywood Road, to recover the sum of \$705.42, \$570.77, and \$644.27, money alleged to have been lent to the defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida & Castro (of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. C. W. Orr, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the defendant.

The gist of the discussion was as to whether plaintiff was to bring the action, the sum claimed exceeding \$500.

All three actions were dismissed with costs, on the ground that there was only one cause of action and the amount of the claim exceeded \$1,000. The Court held that the claim should not have been split.

NEW AMERICAN VESSELS TO CHINA.

STRONG POLICY PREDICTED.

New York, July 25.

The appointment of Mr. Charles S. Crane of Chicago as American Minister to China has been the occasion of a deluge of favourable comment in the press of all sections of the country. These comments almost unanimously make reference to the position of American Minister at Peking as one of the most important in the diplomatic service, and as the beginning of a new progressive policy. The commercial interests are especially pleased, and are planning a series of farewell dinners and receptions to Mr. Crane; in which it is expected that many of the leading men of the nation will participate. At his recent meeting with the bankers in New York, Mr. Crane discussed the question of loans to China, and predicted a rapid expansion of American interests. He further stated that he regarded the financial condition of China as stable, and that China would unquestionably meet all her obligations. Mr. Crane said: "China will respond to friendly advances if fairly treated, and it should be the first duty of America to help China to become a strong nation."—*Shanghai Times*.

FORESTRY IN HONGKONG.

THE SERVICE DESCRIBED.

In his annual report for 1908, Mr. S. T. Dunn, superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department, thus writes on the forestry service in Hongkong:—

DEMARCATION.

Owing to the number of Farm Lots and other allocated ground intermixed with Crown Land in the Pokfulam (?) Block it was found necessary during the year to prepare a series of maps and photographs of the various areas, the rights of the Government with regard to each being carefully ascertained. Both here and in other parts of the Colony where they had been made, the Forestry Service Paths (see below) have proved of the greatest value in demarcating forestry boundaries. Numbers and letters have been plainly painted at their proper places in their respective areas, so that the Forestry Guards in their patrol can make no mistake about the localities upon which their reports are made. All the main roads regularly traversed by the Forestry Guards have already been marked with figures at the points where they cross compartment boundaries.

The last three compartments of the Harbour Belt were demarcated during the year by a top and bottom line and a Forestry Service Path was made through them and marked throughout with the numbers of the planning section. Some progress was also made with the determination of unmarked boundaries in and near the town of Victoria.

FORMATION OF PINE PLANTATIONS.

The planting of Tiam and Pokfulam reservoir catchments with pine was continued, replanting of areas felled during the year was carried out on Mount Kellet and near Aberdeen, while another 400 acres of the Harbour Belt was sown (in sites) between Customs Pass and Lyemum. An area of about 300 acres in the lower valley of the Shingmun stream was sown broadcast with pine seeds in anticipation of future planting. In all 621,554 pine seeds were planted or sown, while 50 pounds of pine seeds were sown broadcast, at a total cost of \$2,478.

CARE OF TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

Thinning was carried out on the Island in 35 (Tat Tse Mui) and in all the compartments of Stanley (5). Considerable thinning was also done on the Tai Po Road (9a and 10). The Revenue from these sources amounted to \$565. In many parts of the Island the pine trees have become timbered with abundant undergrowth. This was at first given away to the older-established and more respectable families of the neighbouring villages, who cut it under the superintendence of foresters. The competition for this privilege was found to be great, and the villagers proved to be willing to do additional work for the Department in return for the fuel removed. A regular system of payment for forestry work in brushwood has now been established but as it only came into full operation after the year had nearly closed, it will be left for my next report. The cleaning of the plantations was carried out principally in 6a (Aberdeen) and 3b (Tat Tse Mui).

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

The fire barriers comprising some 4 miles in all nature cleaned in the Autumn at a cost of \$153. New barriers were made to protect the newly formed plantations in Tiam Block and the Harbour Belt. Some small fires occurred.

FOREST GUARD SERVICE.

The Forest Guard Service has been maintained on an efficient condition during the year. An improvement has been made by the cutting of the Forestry Service Paths (see below) through places where stealing had been prevalent. It is understood also that the supply of brushwood obtained by the villagers has been the cause of reducing the incidence of pilferage in the neighbourhood of the villages concerned.

A pamphlet, drawn up and printed in English and Chinese during the year with a view to circulating the Chinese Schools throughout the Colony and containing elementary information upon the sowing and raising of trees and upon the advantages which follow afforestation, should in time have the effect of creating an intelligent appreciation of and respect for the plantations.

The additional rate imposed upon the village of Tai Han under Ordinance 14 of 1888, which was to be discontinued owing to cessation of stealing in January, had to remain in force during the year owing to a report of further damage to the Crown plantations round the village in March.

A case of some importance to the Department was decided in November in which the lessees of two Farm Lots at Wongchickung were required to pay a hundred dollars on account of unauthorized removal of trees blown down by the typhoon and of others from their lots. In the leases of these (like the great majority of Farm Lots) all trees are reserved to the Crown.

One fuel stealer was banished during the year in consequence of a second conviction for unlawful removal of trees from a Government plantation.

Efforts were made during the year to make it easier for the protective service to deal with the occupants of huts situated in or near Government plantations. Such people have always proved a thorn in the side of the service because, being on the spot night and day, they can, if so inclined, steal pine fuel with comparative safety. A form of agreement has now been drawn up by which the owners of huts give security in a certain sum for the safe keeping of their huts within certain limits of the Government plantations. This should have a good effect.

A considerable number of cases has recently been brought before the Magistrates in which Chinese have been arrested for removing large quantities of flowering shrubs, ferns and other plants from Crown Land round the town and at the Peak. As it became evident that some of our beautiful wild flowers were likely to become exterminated if this were allowed to continue the procedure was adopted, which has been used and found effective in other districts in England, that is to say afforestation was published pointing out what plants might not be taken from public land. The same notification has been used with success to check damage to the newly planted pine seedlings near the villages in New Kowloon.

REVENUE FELLING.

The timber sold during the year was small in quantity and consisted chiefly of small patches of trees whose removal was necessary for public or other works. A revenue of \$1,367 was obtained by the sale of 1,695 mature trees and \$1,647 from thinlings.

PLANTING AND CARE OF ROAD-SIDE TREES.

The planting programme was continued in the new roads at Kowloon. The planting of bamboos on the more exposed roads at the Peak was confined this year to Mt. Kellet where about 2,300 clumps were added. Further planting was carried out in May and August, and some vacancies were replanted in Des Voeux Road West. The chief trees used were "Flame of the Forest" (*Pistacia*), "Candle Nut" (*Alnus triloba*) and *Celtis*. The fine avenue of bamboos in Nathan Road, Kowloon, has at last been broken into by the removal of 19 trees in front of the new buildings at the junction of Elgin Road.

127 *Pistacia* (Flame of the Forest), 99 *Alnus* (Candle Nut) and 12 bamboos were used in the formation or replant of avenues at

trees of various kinds were planted on the banks of May Road, while 2,315 clumps of bamboos were planted along Black's Link and Mt. Kellet Road. \$605 were spent on new plantings, \$915 upon repairs—mostly of damage done by the typhoon.

NURSERIES, AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC PLANTING.

In June, 1,904, 2,000 bulbs of Sisal Hemp were planted in exposed barren situations in the Government nursery at Kaag Hau corresponding as far as could be judged to the best sisal lands in Yucatan. In the Autumn of 1905, the plants were about 12 inches high, 1906, 19 inches, 1907, 21 inches. It will be seen that the growth though rapid at first has fallen off. The usual method of cultivation is by suckers 18 to 20 inches high taken from mature plants. Leaves from these usually reach a marketable size in 5 years. I have no statistics of the usual rate of growth from bulbs, but as they are now of the height at which suckers are planted, I presume that we must be satisfied if the marketable size is reached in about 5 years more. The plants are in a healthy state and I see no reason to doubt the success of the experiment.

Among the most valuable products of China which have so far remained a monopoly of the Chinese Empire is the beautiful and valuable wood known as Nannu (Chinese, Coffin-tree). Many efforts have been made to obtain a supply of living plants for other countries interested in Forestry and with suitable climates but so far, to the best of my knowledge, without success. There is an old tree in the Hongkong Botanic Gardens which was sent by Mr. Waters, then British Consul at Ichang, some 30 or 40 years ago. A few score of layers were taken from it while young and planted on Mt. Gough in 1882. It is impossible to find these trees again with the scanty information preserved and if still surviving they probably resemble the trees in the Gardens in not ripening fruit and in being too old to provide layers. During the last 2 years a considerable amount of correspondence has been carried out with Consul and others in Szechuan and Yunnan, the provinces in which the tree occurs, with the object of getting seeds. Through the kindness and perseverance of Mr. Fox (until recently British Consul at Chengtu) and of Mr. Tymann, and after some failures, two consignments of seeds have during the year been received by this Department. The length of time occupied in the journey from Chengtu is evidently from the condition of the roads, nearly the limit for its safe transport and they were immediately sown on arrival. Two crops have thus been raised and it is hoped to secure living plants in due course to various other Colonies which require them.

FORESTRY SERVICE PATHS.

Now that so much of the pine forest has grown up in the Island of Hongkong and such large extensions of planting have been authorized and partly carried out in the New Territories, it has become imperative to secure a better and easier means of reaching those plantations which do not lie along the roads. A series of Forestry Service Paths has therefore been planned and partly constructed. These paths follow the main roads and vary in length above sea level from 500 to 800 feet according to the position of the densest part of the plantations. The convenience that they have already provided amply justifies the small outlay upon them (2 to 3 cents per yard). They enable the Forest Guards to penetrate with ease into certain areas which have hitherto been difficult of access. In the plantations which are now in process of formation the paths have formed a convenient base for measurement and for making up the numbers of the planting sections, etc., in portions where they can readily be found by the foresters in charge of the work. The positions and the approximate length of the paths already constructed are given below:—Paths are under construction from Peak Road to Hatton Road; from Wanchai Road to Wongchickung Gap (N. side) and from Wanchai Road to Wongchickung-Aberdeen Road (S. side).

CLEARING UNDERGROWTH ROUND HOUSES.

It was decided in the Autumn that this Department should undertake the keeping down of the growth of brushwood in the upper part of the town and in the plantations immediately surrounding it. Considerable progress has already been made with this work and from the experience thus gained it is anticipated that the whole can be completed at least once a year without extra expense to the Government. It has always been easy to get coolies to cut thick undergrowth near the town without payment on the understanding that they keep what they cut as fuel. If the same ground is cleared every year the fuel obtained from it is not sufficient payment for the work involved. It is necessary, therefore, to arrange that the coolies shall be allowed to cut a certain area every year where the brushwood is of several years' growth and as it is beneficial to have the pine and other trees cleared of undergrowth every 5 or 6 years the Government secures in this way a double advantage.

FORESTRY LICENCES.

A re-arrangement of the forestry licensing system was made during the year, by which the issue of the licences and all matters relating to a technical forestry nature are managed for the Northern District by the District Officer at Tai Po, and for the Southern District by the Assistant Land Officer in Hongkong. This change will cause a considerable saving of time and expense to the Government as well as to the licensees. A table of the area and licence fees is appended. In consequence of the date of issue being changed from January to July once a half year's fees have been collected during the year. The two issues are detailed below. The first shows an increase in the licensed area of 540 acres, the second of a further 413 acres. All the cases of non-renewal are due to negligence on the part of the licensees and will probably be adjusted as usual during 1909.

FORESTRY LICENCES.

January to June 1908.

Private Forestry Licences, 41,751.95 acres @ 35¢ per acre, 14,613.47

Village " " 1,393 37.00 " " 2,880.27

Private " " 1,125.00 " " unrenewed.

Village " " 41 5.90 " " 1,836.00

July 1908 to June 1909.

Private Forestry Licences, 37,613.10 acres @ 35¢ per acre, 13,164.59

Village "

HONGKONG DOCKS.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

We are authorized to state that, subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 32.51.30 per share.

STEAM-LAUNCH SUNK.

SERIOUS COLLISION OFF WEST POINT.

A serious collision between two steam launches occurred in the harbour last Monday, and as a result one of them was sunk. Details of the particulars are not yet obtainable and may not be until the inquiry is held at the Harbour Office.

The collision took place shortly after noon—the names of the launches being *Lee To* and *Lee Yee*. The *Lee Yee*, a launch of our disposal, got to know that both launches were travelling in different directions. When near the Tungk Hing Street wharf, at West Point, they got dangerously close to each other, and before they could be stopped by the Harbour Office, the *Lee Yee* crashed into the *Lee To*, striking her amidships, on her port side. In a few minutes the latter launch had foundered. Her crew were rescued from the water without any loss of life, and the damaged craft towed away and beached. The *Lee To* received slight injuries to her stern.

A report of the collision was made to the Water Police, who notified the Harbour Master, and the usual inquiry is expected shortly.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

PRIVATE AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

The public examination of a debtor who had applied to be adjudged bankrupt was held at the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court last Thursday. The examination was conducted by the Official Receiver (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher). The debtor stated that he was a clerk employed in the Colony. He had held his position for three years and drew a salary of \$125 a month.

What are your liabilities?—\$1,500. What have you other assets except your salary?—None.

What have you done to support your wife and eight children?—I have supported my wife and eight children by my salary.

One of your children is attending a school?—Yes.

How much?—Very small—\$50.

The Chief Justice—What contributions have you made to your family?—I have contributed to the maintenance of my family.

Your liabilities?—\$1,500. What have you other assets except your salary?—None.

When did you start borrowing?—Six years ago.

Have you ever been in a position to pay them off?—No.

And as the loans became due you borrowed more to pay them off?—Yes.

Have you had any extraordinary expenses at any time?—Yes. Sickness, and heavy doctor's bills.

What did you spend on that last year?—Over \$100.

It was reported to me that after your petition had been filed you gave a feast to your house in honour of a confirmation?—No.

On what occasion did you give a tea party?—I never did.

The Official Receiver said that this was a small bankruptcy. He said that the debtor was willing to pay fifteen per cent. The creditors had agreed to a composition, and he asked that the examination be closed.

His Lordship consented.

KIDNAPPED BY BRIGANDS.

INDIGNATION AT GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

JIANON'S VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Full reports of the meeting held at Hanol to show public indignation at the kidnapping of M. Voisin by brigands, call attention to the fiery speeches delivered denouncing the weak-kneed policy of the Government in seeking to capture the outlaws instead of shooting them down as enemies of society. The speakers knew that they run the risk of arrest, but nevertheless, fearlessly held up to scorn, amid applause, both the governor-general and the minister for the colonies. The startled authorities called out the troops and police, as they feared that those who attended the meeting would make their way to Government House and mob the governor-general. The brigands are commanded by De Tham, a redoubtable chieftain. At the date of last advices the troops were about to move against the outlaws in case the latter should decapitate the captives. De Tham will only surrender M. Voisin on condition that he and his men are assigned territory in which they can dwell under his rule. The band which carried off the captive is so strong—*Straits Times*.

S. S. "CHINA."

BIG BULLION SHIPMENTS.

Gaily decorated in honour of the anniversary of Bunker Hill, with flags and bunting, like her fellow-liner, *Chia*, which left for the Pacific Mail line *Chia* left for Hongkong at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Hongkong, via Honolulu and Yokohama, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of 18th ult.

The bright and clean appearance of the British-built vessel was much commented upon by the passengers, who were to travel by the *China*, and their friends, who attended at the wharf to bid them adieu.

Over two first-class passengers left by the steamer, almost all the available cabin space being fully occupied. The large number of passengers was partly accounted for by the fact that the *China* is one of the vessels assigned to deal with the intermediate traffic.

Among the three extra passengers, who will join the *China* at Honolulu is Miss Ada Cockcroft, sister of Freight and Passenger Agent L. F. Cockcroft of the Oceanic Steamship Company. Miss Cockcroft will proceed by the *China* as far as Yokohama for a pleasure trip.

Seventeen Japanese who had illegally entered the United States from Mexico were deported on the *China*.

One of the main items which the liner is carrying to the Orient is \$1,000,000 gold, which is being taken for the Japanese Government and will be delivered at Yokohama. She also had on board \$500,000 in silver for banks at Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The freight taken by the liner was light and amounted to about 2,000 tons. It included an unusually large shipment of lead for Yekamura, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong, the total being 700 tons. This shipment of lead was reported by the officials of the company to be the largest shipment of the sort that has left this port for many months. Another item in the cargo was 50,000 feet of lumber for Chinese cognate.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

ANNUAL HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The Report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held on Tuesday, the 10th August, is as follows:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other charges there remains, including \$20,379.30 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$171,700.01 at credit of Profit and Loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, or \$100,000 be paid to shareholders, \$10,000 be written off book value of steamers, \$10,000 be written off wharves and properties, \$10,000 be transferred to depreciation and insurance fund, \$10,000 to special repairs fund, leaving a balance of \$21,700.01 to be carried forward to new account.

The usual overhaul and repairs have been effected during the half-year and the steamers are all in good running order.

Messrs. G. Friesland and C. H. Ross resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, and Messrs. J. W. Bannow and G. E. Anton were nominated by the Directors to fill the vacancies subject to confirmation by the shareholders at this meeting.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. C. Lehmann and H. E. Tomkins retired from the Board by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gifford and W. Hutcheon Potts, offer themselves for re-election.

R. SHEWAN, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909.

Liabilities.

Amount of capital, 80,000 shares of \$25 each, fully paid up, \$2,000,000.00

Amount of credit of depreciation fund, \$607,500.00

Amount of credit of equalization of dividend fund, \$10,000.00

Amount of credit of investment fluctuation account, \$119,257.35

Amount at credit of special repairs fund, \$10,000.00

Unclaimed dividends, \$2,717.25

Bills payable, \$1,591.60

Amount at debit of profit and loss account, \$171,700.01

\$2,443,175.73

Assets.

Value of steamers, \$1,063,000.00

Value of wharves, docks and buildings, \$735,000.00

Value of properties of Colonies, \$143,308.17

Value of properties of Hongkong, \$127,145.77

Value of properties of Macao, \$16,854.93

Value of properties of public, \$1,000.00

Value of properties of private, \$64,578.15

Value of Chinese bonds, \$359.20

Loans on mortgage, \$170,000.00

Hongkong and Macao Bank, \$47,974.48

Investments, \$18,791.57

Unpaid dividends, \$2,717.25

Unpaid interest, \$10,000.00

Unpaid freight, \$10,000.00

Unpaid repairs, \$10,000.00

Unpaid interest, \$10,000.00

Unpaid freight, \$10,000.00

Unpaid repairs, \$10,000.00

Unpaid interest, \$10,000.00

Unpaid freight, \$10,000.00

Unpaid repairs, \$10,000.00

Unpaid interest, \$10,000.00

Unpaid freight, \$10,000.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

AERONAUTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—The writer of an article in a contemporary who seems to be well in touch with aeronautics makes a huge mistake in writing as follows: "The performance of the German airships, throw these feats (Bleriot's and Latham's) completely in the dust."

To compare a "lighter than the air" with a "heavier than the air" is such a heresy, that one would be quite astounded to find it in a Hongkong paper.

Following the same way of arguing one could say that the *Comte de La Vaux* who flew over 1,600 kilometres (1903) in an old style balloon left Zeppelin's performances completely in the shade—Yours faithfully,

LECTOR.

July 28th, 1909.

AFTERMATH OF A PIRACY.

EIGHT MEN ARRESTED.

It may be remembered that some time ago, a daring piracy was perpetrated at Chung Chau, particulars of which we published at the time. As a result of the outrage, eight men have now been arrested who are alleged to have been concerned in the piratical attack—five in the Central District, and three at West Point. It appears that a few days ago, a junk, the *San Pak Hop*, left Hongkong for Su Tung. When off West Point, the peaceful junk-people were held up by a number of pirates, who, after maltreating the crew, stole about \$1,500 worth of goods and shortly afterwards decamped with their booty. The junk, along with crew, has since been missing. It is hoped that the arrest of the alleged pirates will lead to the whereabouts of the junk and her owners, who have probably been kidnapped.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THREE PIRATES TO HANG FOR JOHORE ATROCITY.

POINT RESERVED FOR BENCH OF JUDGES.

The three Chinese found guilty by a special jury, on Wednesday, of participating in the piracy off the Johore coast, in April last, were yesterday sentenced to death by the Chief Justice, Mr. W. Hyndman Jones, reports the *Straits Times* of 25th inst. Two other Chinese, originally charged with taking part in the affair, had been given the benefit of the doubt and released, but the three condemned men were unanimously found guilty of piracy by the jury. The death sentence passed yesterday, however, do not constitute the final stage of the trial, for when the court assembled in the morning, Mr. Rhodes, who has conducted the defence, addressed his Lordship on the jurisdiction of the court to inflict capital punishment on the convicted trio. The arguments of Mr. Knowles, for Mr. Hastings Rhodes, replying for the Crown, occupied the whole morning.

Mr. Knowles submitted that, while the court had jurisdiction to try the accused, it had no power to inflict sentence of death, but could only pass such sentence short of death, as it might think was sufficient punishment.

Mr. Rhodes referred to a decision of the local court of appeal, in 1886, at Penang, in a piracy case. This decision was to the effect that, if capital punishment could be inflicted for the crime of piracy. After considerable discussion, his Lordship pointed out that he had no power to adjourn the case and reserve it for consideration by a full court of judges.

Mr. Knowles said the judge had the power to reserve a point of law for consideration by the Full Bench.

Mr. Rhodes remarked that this could only be done after sentence had been passed.

His Lordship said that the Full Court can do so after the sentence passed.

Mr. Knowles asked his Lordship to pass such sentence as he thought he could pass, and let the matter go before the Full Bench of judges in order to obtain an opinion on what really is the law of the colony in respect of the offence of piracy, and the punishment therefor.

His Lordship—The present law, as expressed by the united opinions of the judges of the colony in the previous case referred to, is that the offence is punishable with death.

Mr. Knowles—That was in 1886, under the old Courts Ordinance.

His Lordship—The very act you rely upon as showing that piracy is not punishable with death was passed in 1874, twelve years before the local bench of judges decided that it was punishable by death.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

His Lordship pointed out that if he did not pass sentence now, there would be this difficulty—the Full Bench should decide that the death sentence was not a proper sentence, there would be no sentence which they could alter. Then it would come back to him, and the matter would be a very serious one because there would apparently be nobody who could pass any sentence at all.

In reply to Mr. Knowles, his Lordship said that he would of course be staying in the effect of any sentence, passed until the point reserved for the consideration of the Full Bench of judges had been decided.

His Lordship directed the court interpreter to tell the accused that they had been found guilty of piracy, that it had been decided that it was an offence punishable with death, and that therefore he must proceed to pass sentence of death upon them. They were informed also that their counsel had argued a legal point and that that point would be reserved for consideration by a Full Court of judges, which would sit at Penang about the middle of next month. They were then asked whether they had any reason to show why sentence of death should not be passed upon them.

POINTS RESERVED.

The first man said—The charge against me is a false one. I am not guilty of the offence. If I go to the next world, I will bring the case there. I will prosecute the inspector, the detectives and all the others who are against me. I have made my statement, and as you do not believe me, I can say nothing more.

The second man expressed his dissatisfaction with the sentence, and said that a relation who bore a grudge against him had got him into this trouble.

The third man said the trouble had been brought upon him by Goh Li, the Johore headhunter, who was called as a witness in the case, being still under arrest.

His Lordship then assumed the black cap and sentenced the three men to death.

The points raised by Mr. Knowles for consideration by the Full Court of judges are—(1) that the court has no jurisdiction to inflict capital punishment for an offence not punishable by the law of the colony; (2) that the jurisdiction of the court is limited to the jurisdiction conferred by the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act of 1840, as modified by the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act of 1874.

ACCIDENT AT VICEROY'S YAMEN.

DERANGED ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR CAUSES INCIDENT FIRE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th July.

At about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 26th inst., owing to a leakage in the electric light accumulator in the Viceroy's yamen, a wooden article lying near by accidentally caught fire. A number of people saw the danger and were for a time thrown into a panic, but the building would be light. The alarm was at once raised and the people in the neighbourhood hastened to the scene with the object of rendering assistance. Word was promptly conveyed to the engineers at the electric light works and a man was sent without loss of time to the scene of the accident to have the accumulator put in order. Half-an-hour or so at least elapsed before the panic-stricken people resumed their composure. Happily nothing serious occurred as a result of the accident.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on June 29 Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies by whom the staff was employed and controlled by the Colonial Government concerned. Orders other than those placed locally are placed by the Crown Agents. Appointments are made either by the Colonial Government or by the Crown Agents acting on the recommendation of the consulting engineers. No rebates on private commissions are received, and any discount are credited to the Colonial Government. All the operations of the Crown Agents are subject to the control of the Secretary of State. The income and expenditure are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and moneys expended by them on behalf of a Government for which they act are audited precisely as other colonial expenditure. In matters in which the Imperial Parliament votes money the Comptroller and Auditor-General audits the expenditure. As regards the Kowloon railway, the original estimate of time for the tunnel was 31 years, with which period it is for traffic throughout by August, 1910. The latest revised estimates have not yet been received for the Colony, and I am therefore unable to state their amount. During construction it has been found desirable to make considerable alterations in the alignment including four additional tunnels and other works, and to provide increased accommodation at the terminus, involving extensive and costly reclamation on the sea front.

Sir T. Brandon asked whether there was the slightest foundation for the suggestion that private commissions were received by the offices of the Crown Agent for the Colonies.

Colonel Seely: I am glad the hon. member has asked that question. I assume that no suggestion of improper conduct was contained in the phrase "private commissions." Of course, the exact contrary is the case. (Cheers.) The committee over which I had the honour to preside, containing men of noted financial ability, such as Sir F. Mowat, decided unanimously that there was no possibility of any suggestion of anything but the utmost financial probity on the part of the Crown Agents. (Cheers.) I am confident no hon. member would make charges of that kind against public servants who by the rules of the Civil Service are precluded from defending themselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ginnell asked whether the officers referred to were under the rule of the Imperial Government or the Colonial Office to the same extent and in the same respect in which Government officials were controlled in this country.

Colonel Seely: Yes, Sir. They are practically all in respect to a Government Department. In further reply to Mr. Ginnell,

Colonel Seely said:—The Crown Agents do not undertake the construction of railways or any other engineering works. If the Government of a Crown Colony desires to undertake such works, the consent of the Colonial Office is necessary.

BATHING FATALITY.

COOLIE DROWNED IN THE SANCHUN RIVER.

Another bathing fatality is reported as having occurred in the Sanchun river, the victim in this case being a contractor's coolie named Li Leung. The tragedy was reported to the police by a Customs house officer.

It would appear that on Sunday afternoon last, the coolie, feeling very warm, walked down to the beach opposite the Customs House and, divesting himself of his clothing, entered the water. He was seen to paddle about for a while and then to proceed further out into the river. Cries of "save life" were next heard, and the Customs house man, whose name was not given, went to the unfortunate man's rescue, but before he could reach the man to render the necessary assistance, the coolie sank for the last time.

Li Leung, who was about twenty-five years of age, must have gone beyond his depth, and could not return. His body has not yet been recovered—not up to the time of writing.

DIPLOMATS IN PEKING.

M. de Carcer, Spanish Minister, who has been in Peking since 1905, starts for home on July 26th, leaving the position of doyen of the Diplomatic Corps to M. von Kuchinski, Austrian Minister. The British, Japanese, Austrian and Spanish Ministers are still in Peking, but other Ministers are away as Shanhaikwan, the summer resort. M. A. Deloigne, *Chargé d'Affaires*, men also shortly leave Peking.

Mr. Fletcher is the American *Chargé*, since Mr. Rockhill's promotion to the Ambassadorship in Russia, and no new Plenipotentiary has yet been appointed. M. Pabst has been transferred to the Paris Foreign Office, and M. Margery, now in Siam, may not arrive in Peking until the end of this year. M. Boissac is now the French *Chargé*. M. Oudenijk is the Dutch *Chargé* till the arrival of the Minister. Baron Sendal is now in Tokio, and M. Broderode is now in the Embassy in Peking. M. Oronholm will shortly leave Tokio to take charge of the Swedish Legation.—*Japan Daily World*.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

TO BE RECONSTITUTED.

The Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee having terminated its period of office under the terms of its appointment, there has been much speculation as to whether the Board of Trade intended to avail themselves of its services further. The various shipping interests will, therefore, learn with satisfaction from the following letter addressed to the secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, that the committee is to be reappointed at as early a date as possible:—

Marine Department, Board of Trade, London, June 29, 1909.

Sir—I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that the period for which the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee was appointed expired on the 31st ultimo, and the President proposes to reappoint the committee at as early a date as possible.

The Board highly appreciate the services rendered by Captain A. B. Toms, the member of the committee who was nominated by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and they will be glad if you will be good as to take the necessary steps to nominate a representative to serve on the committee about to be appointed.

I am to add that the President does not intend to alter the constitution of the committee except as regards the number of members selected by the Department, which he proposes to increase from three to four members.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL, The Secretary, The Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

A WORDY WARFARE.

CHINESE WOMEN CAUSE LIVELY SCENE.

A somewhat unusual scene for the wonted tranquillity of Hongkong's streets, especially at an hour when business-men make their way to their respective offices, was witnessed shortly after nine o'clock last Wednesday morning in the busiest part of the city. The lively proceedings—for lively they were—were waged with humour, and were caused by two Chinese women, who, unfortunately for themselves, clashed in their opinion, which would have led to a serious state of affairs which would as likely as not have resulted in a free fight had it not been for the wide-awake wakefulness of the long-eyed *luksung*, who put an end to the trouble by clicking handcuffs on the disturbers of the peace. The zealous officer of the law then made a bee-line for headquarters with his early capture. One would have imagined that the fact of the prisoners being manacled would have damped their ardour, but this was not the case, as, firmly fettered arm to arm, seemingly martyrs of circumstance, the women vigorously sustained a heated discussion, which highly amused, to say the least, peaceful passers-by. The women's ages varied considerably, one being a young woman of about twenty-four and the other very much advanced in years, and both belonged to the labouring class. It was plainly noticed that each felt strongly inclined to goggle out the other's eye but the presence of the uniformed one effectively averted this disastrous action being put into operation. When our representative had passed on, the lively roadside discussion was still being continued and it was not until a good distance had been covered that the sound of the virgins' pungent epithets finally died away.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

PRECAUTIONS ABOARD CHINA-MANILA STEAMERS.

Strengthened measures are to be taken by the companies which operate vessels between Hongkong and Manila to prevent the smuggling of opium and thus avoid laying the vessel upon which it might be found, liable to fines by the customs authorities of the Philippines, says the *Manila Times*.

Under date of July 8 Shewan Tomes and Company, who operate the China-Manila liners *Rubi* and *Zaffro* between Hongkong and Manila, issued instructions to the officers of those vessels relative to the close watch to be kept for opium and providing for the search of the ships at least twice between Hongkong and Manila for the coastward leg.

The instructions leave a blank at the bottom for the signatures of the master and chief engineer of the vessel; that the searches have been made and are as follows:

"In order to minimise the risk of the smuggling of opium on board your steamer we have decided to put the following regulations into force immediately, of which please take careful note:

"A thorough search for opium must be made at least on two separate occasions during every voyage from Hongkong to Manila under the command of the Master, Engineer and crew's quarters and effects, ventilators, lockers, and places where it is known that opium has been stowed on previous occasions, should receive the careful attention of the searchers."

"Any opium discovered during the voyage must be thrown overboard. Full particulars of the quantity, place and circumstances of discovery with names of persons implicated (if any) must be reported to this office by the captain."

"Copies of this notice can be obtained from the company's office, and a copy must be signed as below just prior to arrival at Manila and handed to Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Co., Limited, by the captain personally."

MOTOR CARS IN BANGKOK.

Motor Cars in Bangkok are now being brought into general use, and are fast driving the lively turn-outs from the thoroughfares. Motor-vans have become very numerous of late and are kept busily occupied in conveying goods to all parts of the city and suburbs from the various wharves and godowns. They do the work cheaply and at short notice and can carry more in one run than a pony van would in half a dozen.

It has been remarked that of late motor-cars are being brought much into use in religious processions. A striking instance of this was witnessed recently in a religious procession which took place at Dusit Park when a Buddhist novice was entering the priesthood. The procession was carried out in a most impressive way, at this novice had attained a high degree of learning and religious wisdom. There are, in grades, we are told, in the Buddhist priesthood, and only very few ever attain to the highest. Probably the number of novices who reach this grade scarcely reaches a dozen in all Siam and this novice has successfully passed the grade with special honours and great things are expected of him. For this reason he was particularly honoured by the King who took part in the procession.

Motor-cars are especially decorated for religious processions in Bangkok and much resource and inventive genius in the way of conception of ideas and originality of design are displayed with remarkable success. With more roads the motor-car is bound to play a prominent part in the advancement and general development of Siam.—*Siam Free Press*.

JAPAN TARIFF REVISION.

KORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CUSTOMS-TARIFF.

At a general meeting of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of the 10th inst., Mr

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

HONGKONG'S HONOURED GUEST.

AN AFTERNOON AT THE TAIKOO DOCKS.

ENTERTAINED ON BOARD THE "CHIVO MARU."



H.E. CHANG JEN-CHUN,
EX-VICEROY OF CANTON
and
VICEROY-DESIGNATE OF NANKING.

DEPARTURE FROM CANTON.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Early this morning, at six o'clock to be exact, the outgoing Viceroy, H.E. Chang Jen-chun, started from the city accompanied by a number of officials and a bodyguard, proceeding by way of the Southern Gate to the Government Tia Tia Wharf on the new bund, where officials, members of the local gentry, merchants and people numbering several hundreds gathered together at the large wharf, which was alive with colored bunting and specially erected for the occasion to bid H.E. Chang good-bye. When the ex-Viceroy passed along the streets, it was seen that lighted lanterns were hung in long lines and strings of fire crackers were let off in his honour.

The entire route of the Viceregal procession presented a lively scene of animation, the populace eagerly co-operating with the officials and gentry to bear testimony to the high esteem in which H.E. Chang Jen-chun has been held by the people.

At 7 a.m. H.E. Chang boarded the flower boat *Kong Tin* in tow of a gunboat and proceeded down the harbour for the steamer *Hsin Ming*, which was lying off the Shamoen. The Consul, of the different countries at Canton and the leading members of the foreign community were on board the flower boat by launch to say good-bye to His Excellency.

Long before the arrival of the high official on board the China Merchants' steamer several gunboats, steam-launches, flower-boats and other vessels surrounded the *Hsin Ming*; not less than fifty or sixty craft were in the immediate vicinity of the steamer. His Excellency and suite boarded the vessel, the officials and friends—both native and foreign—of the Viceroy stepped aboard, there to wish His Excellency *bon voyage* and success in his future administration.

At 12 o'clock noon the *Hsin Ming* weighed anchor. This was the signal for salute guns to be fired by the gunboats in honour of H.E. Chang. Several gunboats and steam launches escorted the *Hsin Ming* out of the harbour falling in to a line astern of the steamer. The procession proceeded as far down as Whampoa.

The procession was a magnificent one from a spectacular point of view and will not easily be forgotten by the tens of thousands of people who lined the banks of the river to watch the progress of the unique demonstration this afternoon.

On board the *Hsin Ming* there were Admiral Li Chun, the Brigadier-General, Tantai Wong Ping Yee and several others accompanying H.E. Chang to Hongkong, while the Provincial Treasurer, the Educational Commissioner, the Provincial Judge, the Salt Commissioner, the Tantai for the Development of Native Industries, the Tantai of Constabulary and the two district Magistrates of Nankai and Panyu and also most of the members of the local gentry escorted H.E. Chang as far as Whampoa.

The hearty character of the send-off was no false display; it was a genuine tribute by the officials, gentry and people and of the representatives of the foreign Powers and residents in Canton to the integrity, tact and energy of an official who has administered the Government of these Provinces with a marked degree of success during the past two years.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

30th inst.

Shortly before the eight o'clock this morning familiar black funnel with the yellow band of the China Merchants' Company showed itself through the heavy mist that, most unusual for this time of year, hung over the harbour like a grey pall. Steaming through the Lyemum Pass into the Central Fairway, the *Hsin Ming*, instead of berthing alongside the Company's wharf at West Point, made for the busy opposite the harbour office. As she was making fast the boom of guns from the shore battery at Black-head's Point thundered a salute in honour of the distinguished visitor whose welcome to Hongkong is being given in a right royal manner by the Colonial Government, the Chinese community and others who recognise the sterling worth of one of China's most capable Viceroys. Following the salute from the

Kowloon battery, the Portuguese cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, running aloft the Yellow Dragon flag, also fired a salute, which was then promptly taken up by the receiving ship *Tamara*, which displayed the imperial yellow colours until the echo of the last gun died out. The complimentary salute was returned by a Chinese cruiser in Kowloon Bay.

Meanwhile Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to the Governor, had boarded the *Hsin Ming*, and on behalf of Sir Frederick Lugard, according to Viceroy Chang's arrival to Hongkong and an invitation to an official luncheon at Government House. After the usual exchange of courtesies Capt. Taylor retired. Mr. A. H. Custons, the Commissioner of the Kowloon District, was also one of the earliest visitors to call on board to pay his respects to the Viceroy. Mr. Harris proceeded on board by the *Kowloon* and was heartily greeted by the veteran Chinese official in the state-room of the *Hsin Ming*. Steaming from the direction of Black-head, came the shallow draught cruiser—the *Kiang-chi*—with a large flag fluttering to the breeze at the fore denoting that an official of Tantai rank was on board. The *Kiang-chi* drew alongside the *Hsin Ming* and laid to her, when H.E. Kao Erh Chien, the Special Delegation Commissioner, stepped on board the latter vessel with his suite to present their greetings to H.E. Chang.

More than twenty launches with numerous Chinese parties, had by this time gathered round the China Merchants' steamer, and the rest of the forenoon was spent by the Viceroy receiving deputations, one of whom was introduced by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., and a visit to the Commodore. H.E. the Viceroy had expressed a desire to meet Mr. H. N. Mody, the generous donor of the proposed Hongkong University building. Sir Frederick Lugard had invited Mr. Mody to meet His Excellency at the official luncheon at Government House, but owing to Mr. Mody's indisposition that gentleman had reluctantly declined the invitation. An endeavour was made to meet Mr. Mody at Sir Paul Chater's palatial residence at "Marble Hall," but this fixture must be postponed by the exigencies of time. Admiral Li Chun, who accompanies the Viceroy to Hongkong, will call on Sir Paul, as His Excellency is also an enthusiast in old China and has expressed a desire to see Sir Paul's magnificent collection in his superb residence.

THE LANDING.

Punctually at half-past twelve, the Howson Customs launch *Kowloon-Tai*, with H.E. Viceroy Chang, who was accompanied by Admiral Li Chun, the Brigadier-General, Tantai Wong Ping Yee, Mr. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, and several others on board, slowly approached Black Pier, and at the same time salutes were fired from H.M.S. *Tenacious* and other warships in port. A guard of honour consisting of about fifty men with band and colours under Major Finley was detailed from The Buffs and awaited H.E.'s arrival outside Black Pier. Captain P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., met H.E. Chang on behalf of H.E. the Governor. After inspecting the guard of honour, H.E. Chang, praised the smart appearance of the men. Despite H.E.'s advanced age, the veteran official looked hale and hearty and bowed his acknowledgments at rapid intervals to the popular ovation with which he was received. Immediately after the inspection, H.E. and suite entered their respective chairs and proceeded to Government House, followed by an escort of Indian policemen under Chief Inspector Baker. Every nook and corner in the buildings facing the waterfront were used as vantage points by the staffs of some of the Colony's most prominent business houses, who were anxious to obtain a fleeting glimpse of the retiring Viceroy of China's Southern Capital, whose relations with the neighbouring British Government have been one continuous record of friendliness and cordiality, and whose sympathy for the British Government in their effort to secure progress for his countrymen recently assumed tangible shape by his handsome donation towards the University scheme which originated with Sir Frederick Lugard.

LUNCHEON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Shortly after His Excellency's arrival at Government House, an official luncheon was given by H.E. the Governor, when the following guests were invited to meet H.E. Chang Jen-chun: Commodore Lyne, His Excellency Colonel

Darling, Hon. Mr. Messer, Hon. Mr. P. H. N. Jones, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Mr. Badesley, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Gresson, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Mr. Osborne, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. J. R. Smith, Mr. Harris, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., His Excellency Kao Erh Chien, Captain Wu Kwang-tung, Mr. Kwok Yik Ting, Mr. Ching Kang-yue, Mr. Sin Tak Fan, Mr. Ho Tai-shang, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Au Tak, Mr. Lau Yau-chun, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Blackflower, Captain Stewart, and Capt. Armstrong, A.D.C. Mr. H. N. Mody and Mr. Li Sau-nin were prevented through indisposition from attending the luncheon.

VISIT TO TAIKOO DOCKS.

Every praise is due to the Electric Tramway Company for providing special facilities to the Viceregal party to enable them to enjoy their brief stay here. Two special cars fully decorated with flags, the inside being cosily furnished, consistent with the dignified position held by the visitors, were provided for the use of the party. The viceregal official suite, which consisted of some thirty persons, including some of the guests who had participated in the luncheon at Government House, boarded the car at Garden Road shortly after three, and the cars immediately started for the Taikoo Docks, which is the latest addition to the enormous shipbuilding industry of the Colony. H.E. the Governor was a member of the party. Besides the European guests there were the following Chinese gentlemen accompanying His Excellency on this most interesting and instructive tour—H.E. Kao Erh Chien, H.E. Admiral Li Chun, temporary Commander-in-Chief, Canton Naval Forces, Prefect Hsin Yung-nien, Viceroy's Secretary, and a good number of the staff of the Government of Admiral Li's staff. Sub-Prefect Wong Muang, Viceroy's secretary, Expectant Magistrate Wen Shih-chien, Viceroy's Secretary, Captain Wu Kwang-tung, Deputy Kwok Yik-tung, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Chan Kang-yue, Mr. Au Tak, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Tai-shang, Mr. Lau Yau-chun, and Mr. Sin Tak-fan. Alighting from the car the visitors, led by Viceroy Chang and H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard, made for the south-western gate of the great industrial establishment which is worthy of one of the greatest shipping ports in the world. A guard of honour was drawn up at the gate and consisted of a

European constable. The guard presented a very smart appearance in their khaki uniforms. The visitors were received by Mr. G. T. Edkins, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's head office, Mr. D. R. Law, the managing partner, having accompanied the party down from Government House. The principals of the technical staff to assist Mr. Edkins in welcoming the party were Mr. P. Foster Nichol, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., general manager, Mr. Lyon, manager of the engine works, Mr. James Reid, M.I.E.S., assistant manager, and Mr. MacGregor. Chairs were provided for the visitors in their tour of inspection of the works. It may be inquired what was the object that led to the Quarry Bay Docks being signalled out as the principal objective for the Chinese visit this afternoon? The explanation is immediately forthcoming: the fact that, probably prompted by the scheme of naval reorganisation, which is so much in the air at the present time in China, and his own and Admiral Li Chun's special interest in the formation of an effective naval squadron for South China, the Viceroy had manifested considerable interest in the works at Quarry Bay and the shipbuilding yards in Hongkong with the principals of every one of which he is personally acquainted. His acceptance of the invitation is not surprising, therefore, and all the more significant from the fact that His Excellency, in a single rough draft this afternoon what B. & S. have been capable of doing and may do for the labouring class of China's millions, from 2,000 to 3,000 of whom are employed at the yard: En route by the electric tram this afternoon it was explained to the official that from a fishing hamlet of no consequence Shaikwan has risen in the city of its importance which is seen there now-a-days. Studded with palatial edifices as residences for the European staff on the crests of the hills, and a fine Club building which is in course of considerable enlargement to meet the needs of the community, the thriving suburbia district has its teeming thousands of Chinese, who profit by the industrial enterprise of the princely house of Taikoo and for whose comfort and convenience the great firm provides model dwellings in large three-storey tenements and many others, too, which have been planned and will shortly be under construction. These are not all. A big scar on the hillside was pointed out to His Excellency as the selected site for a hospital which is contemplated for the district and whose construction and maintenance owe their inception to the solicitude care of the firm that has been responsible for the general development of the industrial city. Besides, it has to be noted that yet another feature to the admirable additions made for the health and comfort of the residents of Shaikwan is the establishment of a branch dairy of the Dairy Farm Co. This was rendered possible by the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire in providing the building for the Dairy Co. Such, in brief, were the features pointed out to the Viceregal party before they stepped on the threshold of the Dock gates. Once across, the party was placed under the guidance of Mr. Edkins and his engineering experts.

THE TOUR OF THE YARD.

There was nothing less than a marvellous object lesson. It afforded an insight into the enormous capabilities with which Hongkong is equipped for the rapid and efficient repairing and building of ships and of the unbounded faith in the future of the Colony which has justified the expenditure of several millions of money that had literally been sunk into the sea in reclamations of the long line of foreshore, and on land in the wealth of machinery and plant which the mechanical world. Under such expert guidance as was found in Mr. Nicholson and his assistants the tour was not only a course of instruction the benefit of which it is not been the good fortune of the millions to derive. To give but a faint conception to the reader before he follows the party into the various shops let him realize the extent and magnitude of the works when it is mentioned that they cover no less than fifty-three acres of ground. With this prelude we will ask the reader to follow the party into the yard. The first place visited was the planters' shed with its enormous stock of material approximating a thousand tons in weight for dealing with all classes of work. The visitors were shown a fine electrically driven punching machine in operation, then a large overhead travelling crane elicited numerous questions. Stepping out of the planters' shed westward the party found themselves near the furnaces for treating and bending plates and bars. There was a large-size flanging machine of Hugh Smith and Co's (Glasgow) make, all ready fitted up awaiting its turn to be operated for some early job the yard is expecting.

What seemed apparently two long stretches of waste land, and finished off in cement rendering, were explained to the visitors as being the building berths, with solid concrete foundation, and of a length of 700 to 800 feet. The building yard is laid out with furnaces and plant suitable for building

vessels up to 20,000 tons, and is capable of dealing with the large plates now customary in modern construction. Wooden uprights for building the 'staging' for ships, in course of construction point to the early expectation that the steel frames may soon rest on the blocks.

The moulder's loft, to the uninitiated, resembles a spacious dancing hall with a black floor. This was explained as being the department where vessels are drawn out full sized and faired. On the floor the lines and sections of a steel tug were chalked in white which gave an idea of the creation in the draughtsman's mind of a modern tugboat.

The visitors were then conducted through the patterns store where in the short space of a few months from commencement of operations the yard has already a collection of several hundreds of patterns of all descriptions in store.

Adjoining the moulder's loft is the joiner's and pattern shop. This was an extremely interesting department to the practical mind. All sorts of saws and lathes were in full operation. To enumerate them in detail we must mention the surfacing and thickening machine, an Oliver turn saw, a disc sand-paper machine for smoothing the surface of scantlings, lathes with side-rests, a heavy lathe for steering wheels, a morticing machine, a spindle moulding and treaching machine combined, one each double spindle moulding, morticing, and tenoning machines. A panel planer was working in fine style, so also was a face-feeding machine and the triple boring device and automatic cross saw. Shavings and dust were thrown high up in the air at the time of a saw, one of which was a fine specimen of a large patent band saw track-bench 60 ft. long for cutting heavy timber, of any description. Rope ted, jacking bench, flow boring, grating, fire-cutter and hydraulic baling machines complete the list of plant in this department, emerging from which the visitors were initiated into the working of the wonderful contrivance providing the enormous power for the entire establishment.

Instead of using steam for driving the machinery in the yard, gas is adopted. Inside the Gas Producer is a fire ten feet deep by eight feet in diameter, a blast of steam and air comes on through the fire. During its passage through the fire, the heat of partial combustion turns the coal steam and air into gas, which is led off by long pipes partially overhead to the purifying arrangements. The gas is thoroughly washed with water, together with the tar, and the tar and steam which is not decomposed is carried with the tar. The gas is led away by pipes to the engines, where it is generated into electricity to provide the motive power for all the machinery in the yard. The Power Gas Corporation, Limited, were the manufacturers of the gas producers. The rest of the machinery came from the well-known firm of Richardson, Westgarth, of Middlesbrough. The generators were supplied by Dick, Kerr and Company.

At the foundry, the visitor saw a two-ton ladle of metal and saw the casting processes of a windlass, besides the gas fire stoves in full working order. At the brass foundry, they witnessed the casting of brass propeller tips and saw how solder was made at the foundry.

The next stage of the tour brought the visitors to the boiler shop, which is equipped with the best classes of engines and is able to deal with plates 20 ft. in length and 13 ft. in breadth. The most notable feature of the machinery here is a riveting machine with a 13 ft. gap taking a plate 13 ft. deep and, in the language of the mechanic, is capable of "squeezing up" two-inch diameter rivets. Another conspicuous machine is the coil-plate bender; it is a wonderful mechanical contrivance with a 13 ft. gap and will bend a plate 2 in. in thickness. The flanging machines with a power of about 1,200 to 1,500 h.p. in the yard are capable of flanging plates to any size, and are a splendid machine that can cut round or oval holes; punching presses; multiple drills; rotary shears and two large furnaces (13 ft. x 25 ft.) for levelling boiler plates heated by gas, complete the plant of this busy department. Mention must not be omitted, however, of the foot-loom overhead travelling crane which to the layman moved backward and forward as if unoperated by any motive power.

In the erecting shop the visitors had the benefit of seeing the first set of engines to be built at Quarry Bay. It was one of the latest style, a steam engine equipped with the latest type of machine for boring, tapping, strudding and slot driving. The lathes range from 8-inch centres to 48-inch centres; the shafting lathes are capable of taking shaft fifty feet long.

The smithy has two gasfurnaces, a large for forging and a double for small forging. The large pneumatic hammer has a power of 80,000 lbs. Other pneumatic hammers are 10,000 and 15,000 lbs. In addition to these there are also punching and shearing machines and machines for cutting round and square up to two inches cold. At the time of the Viceregal visit 31 fires were burning.

The Power House was deafening. The plant consists of four direct current generators—2 of 375 and 2 of 752 kilowatts. These are driven by four Cockerill type gas engines—2 of 500 h.p. and 2 of 1,000 h.p., i.e., 3,000 collective horse power. The voltage is 250. This plant supplies current to the various machine shops, foundries, wood-working shops and also for the slipway hoisting gear and for pumping out the drydock. The dock is pumped out by two of W. H. Allen and Son's direct drive pumps. The motors driving these pumps are of 600 h.p. each. The pumps can work the dock dry in 2½ hours. An instance in point was seen in the docking of the *Chivo Maru* to-day. She was taken into dock in the forenoon, and long before the arrival of the distinguished visitors the dock was perfectly dry.

The hoisting gear for the slipways consists of two 25 h.p. motors, either of which can be used. These motors for machine shops, dock, slipways, etc., are supplied by underground cables. There is a complete telephone system installed throughout the place with the various departments and gas is supplied by three Mond producers. As stated they supply gas for gas engines, furnaces and smithy, besides boiler-makers' shops, etc.

The slipway carriages are of the latest pattern by Marston of Leith, and the winding gear consists of large electrically driven winches operating massive cable-wires. It was the intention of the management to demonstrate to the visitors the hoisting up of one of the C.N. Co's steamers, but owing to the typhoon which has been hovering around Hongkong and the consequent disorganisation of shipping this part of the programme has had to be abandoned. The *s.s. Kaitung* would have been the vessel selected for the demonstration. The visitors, however, were shown how a cradle is worked up and down on the slipway. There will be three slipways in all; two are already completed and a third is under construction. The Portuguese *s.s. Su Chuen* is the first to be hoisted up. She was undergoing repairs in one of the berths.

The chief item of interest in the whole course of to-day's instructive tour is unquestionably the mammoth graving dock in which

were seen the beautiful outlines of the T. K. K. Pacific liner, *s.s. Chivo Maru*. The visitors crossed over the caisson to the *Chivo*. A special feature of the caisson is that it lifts into a patent recess leaving the entrance to the dock quite free.

Eastward of this portion of the yard there is a long length of seawall yet to be completed. It is not astonishing that the contractors have yet to build the wall when it is considered that the foundation goes to a depth of 50 to 60 feet below the surface of the sea. Huge concrete blocks are piled up ashore, ready to be sunk into position as soon as the foundation is capable of receiving them. Throughout the works there is an abundance of evidence of solidity which points to the fact that money, apparently, was no object to the enterprising firm that went in for such a gigantic undertaking.

The dimensions of the drydock are as follows:—length 757 ft. x 88 ft. beam. Depth of water on sill 34 ft. 6 in.

Slipway No. 1, 1,030 ft. capable of hauling up 3,000 tons.

Slipway No. 2, 993 ft. 6 in., capable of hauling up 2,000 tons.

Slipway No. 3, 993 ft. 6 in., capable of hauling up 2,000 tons.

Under the sheer leg on the sea wall, was a C. N. Co's steamer; she was dressed in honour of the occasion. The electric derrick crane is capable of lifting weights up to 100 tons and is erected on the sea-wall.

As the party moved round the bend to the sea-front a photo was taken. The visitors then went to the crimson-lined gangway of the *Chivo Maru* which was dressed in honour of the Viceroy. Mr. T. Banatsu, Consul for Japan, and the leading bankers and Japanese merchants were on board to receive the distinguished party. At the top of the gangway Capt. Greene awaited the arrival of the visitors who passed through a green archway surmounted by the flags of Japan, China and Great Britain. The visitors were then conducted all over the stately ship subsequently partaking of refreshments on deck which was tastefully decorated with coloured bunting and flowers.

There was no formal speech-making but in the course of conversation with the Viceroy, Mr. T. Banatsu, the Japanese Consul in Hongkong, on behalf of the Japanese community, extended their welcome. Mr. Banatsu, who is perfectly conversant with the Chinese language, spoke fluently in the Peking dialect, to the effect: "He said that it had fallen upon him, as the representative of the Japanese community in Hongkong, to extend to the Viceroy a very cordial welcome on board the *Chivo Maru* this afternoon. As all knew they were met together to do honour to an official of the dignity and high rank of His Excellency Chang Jen-chun. His company and himself were conscious of the high honour H.E. had done them in accepting their invitation to partake of their meagre hospitality—such as it was—that afternoon. They were conscious also of the numerous calls upon his limited time, and yet, in spite of the exigencies of his official duties, he had seen fit to attend their reception during the brief, fleeting hours of his all-too-short sojourn in Hongkong. In the name of his fellow-countrymen he tendered their warm thanks. Consul Banatsu remarked also that Japan was happily bound by compact with Great Britain, which could not fail to promote the interests of both nations in this part of the world. China was their closest neighbour and had the earliest history of intercourse with this country. A favourite saying of one of the Chinese sages was: 'Fellow-passengers helped one another' and literally speaking they were there that day on that steamer—as fellow-passengers. They, the fellow-passengers in the sense of the voyage of commerce, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of prosperity of the Far East. He wished His Excellency Viceroy Chang a pleasant voyage to Nanking and begged to express the earnest hope that in the Viceregalty of the Liangkings his administration would have the same success and prosperity as he has had in Canton.

The Viceroy thanked Consul Banatsu and his Japanese hosts for their flattering commendation of him and for their kind wishes.

After group photos had been taken of the party on deck the visitors retired. The Japanese hosts remained for another half an hour to entertain the representatives of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Dock staff.

RECEPTION AT THE CHINESE CLUB.

Shortly after six o'clock, at the conclusion of the visit to the Taikoo Docks, a reception was held at the Chinese Club, when there were present the leading Chinese citizens and some of the most prominent exponents of the Colony's commerce. The facade of the Club-house displayed the Club flag, which was supported on each side by the Chinese and British colours. Inside, the scheme of decoration was carried out with exquisite taste. Beautiful bouquets hung down at regular intervals from the ceilings while the choicest flowers of the season entwined the balustrades leading to the other reception hall with pleasing effect. On the Viceroy's arrival accompanied by Mr. Harris, Customs Commissioner at Kowloon, the gathering adjourned for tea, during the progress of which Mr. Lau Chu Pak read an address of welcome to the visiting Viceroy to which H.E. Chang suitably responded through his Secretary.

H.E. CHANG TO MEET MR. MODY.

We are pleased to announce that at a late hour this afternoon, we learn on good authority that H.E. Chang will meet Mr. H. N. Mody at Sir Paul Chater's residence, "Marble Hall," at 10.30 to-morrow morning. It was at first thought that owing to Mr. Mody's indisposition, His Excellency's desire to meet the generous promoter of the local University scheme could not possibly be realised but this latest information to the contrary will be received with general satisfaction.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

It will also be visited by the Viceroy to-morrow, if His Excellency can spare the time before the steamer's departure for Shanghai in the afternoon.

[The electro at the top of this article was kindly lent by the "Shing Po".]

YOKOHAMA DOCKYARD COMPANY.

A FOREIGN LOAN ARRANGED.

It is reported from Tokio that negotiations between the Yokohama Dockyard Company and Messrs. Sale and Fraser, Ltd., for a loan amounting to ¥1,000,000 have been satisfactorily concluded. The term for repayment is only three years, and the Company has the right to pay the money back earlier if it so wishes. The issue will be made in the form of Bills endorsed by the rooth Bank; and the rate of interest, including the commission, works out at 6.6 per cent. The Company received ¥500,000 of the amount on the 15th. Part of the money is to be expended on the construction of godowns with a view to carrying on a warehousing business. It is said that negotiations between the Yokohama Railway Company and the same foreign firm for a loan of about ¥1,000,000 or ¥1,500,000 will also be brought to a satisfactory conclusion before long.—*Kobe Herald*.

FOREIGN HOSPITALS IN SHANGHAI.

Hospitals for foreigners in a Far Eastern Port like Shanghai can hardly be compared with similar institutions at home. The environment of the foreign community here, the general absence of home life among single residents, and the fact that the servants employed in Shanghai are all natives, bring the hospitals into closer touch with all classes of the community. In England, an invalid of the middle or upper class is usually nursed at home, or by his or her servants, if landlady, unless the illness is of a very serious nature. Here, the doctors generally insist upon their patients being removed to hospital for treatment, even when they are suffering from comparatively trifling ailments. Several of the reasons for this general resort to hospital treatment are fairly obvious. No doctor, for instance, cares to leave a bachelor entirely at the mercy of his servants in his own "digs," for absence of proper supervision in the kitchen, or of initiative on the part of the servants in a crisis, may convert a minor ailment into a very serious case. Consequently, the Hospital or the Nursing Home is resorted to by all classes of the community, and at unusually seasons of the year the accommodation of both is taxed to the utmost. And whereas at home the maintenance of "hospital" is decreed by most patients, here the doctors' orders are accepted unquestioningly, and few foreigners would hesitate whether to choose between the skilled care of professional nurses in preference to the possibly grudging and certainly unskilled attention of a native servant.

Shanghai is well provided with hospitals, for in addition to a large institution for infectious cases, and a mental hospital, there are two hospitals for ordinary medical and surgical cases. The larger and senior institution—the General Hospital—was founded as a company in 1863, but as it was not attended by financial success, its constitution was modified about five years later, the share scrip was cancelled with the consent of the shareholders, and the administration of the Hospital was vested in a permanent board of ex-officio electors. Further changes in its administration took place in 1875, and from that year dates the present system of management, consisting of a Board of Governors, comprising three Consuls, four ratepayers chosen by the International Settlement, and two by the French Concession. For the internal administration of the Hospital the community is indebted to the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, whose devoted sisters continue to fill the role of nurses. The standard of nursing has gradually been improved, and even if at some future date the community should deem it desirable to instal professional nurses, further changes in its administration would place it in a position to be able to forget its obligation to the Roman Catholic Sisters. The Junior Institution is the Victoria Nursing Home, which was founded, mainly, as the result of Mr. Drummond's efforts, as a permanent memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was a gift from the British residents to the foreign community, and was at once converted into the headquarters of the Municipal nursing staff. The Nursing Home has rapidly increased in popularity, and year by year there has been an increase in the number of in-patients. The Isolation Hospital, which is an important branch of the Health department, is a powerful force in our capable Health Officer, who does his best, and with considerable success, to keep down the number of cases admissible to its wards.

We are usually reminded in the Health Officer's annual report that the object of the Victoria Nursing Home is to provide skilled nursing for the sick of all classes of the community, and this may also be said to be the main object of the General Hospital. Thus, while the institutions have been accommodated for charitable cases, most of the wards are divided into different classes, for which different rates are charged. These rates, which have been increased considerably in recent years, now stand as follows: for private rooms in the Hospital, or Nursing Home, 11s. 6d. per day; for a bed in a ward of three beds at the Home, 11s. 4d. per day; for a bed in a ward of six beds in the Hospital, 11s. 3d. per day; and for a bed in the general ward of either institution, 11s. 2d. per day. Viewed from any standpoint, it must be patent to everyone that the patients in the first and second classes pay handsomely for their accommodation, and any loss on the working of the Hospital or the Nursing Home must therefore be paid to the charge of the general wards and charity patients, to some other cause. In the Council's financial statement for 1908 the accounts of the Municipal Hospitals are not stated in such a way that the loss on working can be traced to the Nursing Home, the Mental Block, the Isolation Hospital, or the Mokoushan Sanatorium; but it is clear that when upwards of 11s. 20.00 were received in fees at the Nursing Home, the branches allotted to must account for a very large loss of the deficit of 11s. 23.87s. This much can be said, that little over half of the salary of the matron at Mokoushan is paid by the fees from the Isolation Hospitals can have done little more than pay the salaries of the matrons of the Foreign and Chinese Isolation Hospitals, and the custodian of this being so, it would be a grave injustice to make the paying patients contribute a large proportion of expenditure which properly should be chargeable on the rates. The present fees for better class accommodation in the Municipal and General Hospitals are exceedingly high, and calculated to tax the resources of all but wealthy residents; and while it is proposed, as appears from a recent notification, to charge for the use of the operating theatre and for dressings—charges which are almost unknown in public hospitals at home—it may well be asked whether the hospital tariff is not being made almost prohibitive to the very people who most need skilled nursing. If further economy be necessary, it might be made in the direction of charging for stimulants, and by modifying the present system of booking nurses long before they are required, and keeping them idle and unremunerative while their services are urgently needed by other patients. Hospital administration is one of the most important Municipal enterprise upon which it is not desirable to attempt too rigid economy, and as the deficit on the Municipal Hospitals last year was less than half the salaries of the Secretaries, and considerably below the cost either of the Volunteers or of the Public Band, there seems no immediate need to increase the already heavy fees for Hospital treatment in Shanghai. Even in the case of the General Hospital it would be better to make a larger grant from Municipal Revenue, than to allow the tariff to become prohibitive.—*N. C. D. News*.

NEGOTIATIONS for a business agreement between the Dutch Petroleum companies, which have their sphere of work in Borneo and Sumatra, and the Standard Oil Co., which have been dragging along for months, will now be actively resumed. Mr. Deterding, who has a managing interest in the Dutch companies, has just left Holland for America to endeavour once more to make terms with the Standard Oil people.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STEAMERS.

THE cruiser *Asama* has been chosen to represent Japan at the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the opening of San Francisco city, which is to take place in the middle of October.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut. N. C. S. Simson, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., to be his extra A.D.C. and to act as his Private Secretary, with effect from the 1st June, 1909.

THE Yuch'uanpu has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Fukien urging him to appoint deputies without delay to survey all the railway routes in that province so that early steps may be taken for their construction.

VICE-President Ch'iao Shu-nan of the Kuang-shu (Education) has been accused of opium-smoking and has been summoned to the test office to be examined. He is trying to avoid the ordeal on the plea of illness.

REVISED copies of the rules for the examination of engineers in the mercantile marine approved by the Governor-in-Council under section 4 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, can be had on application to the Harbour Master.

THE fees for the Kowloon and Victoria Schools and Government Schools must be paid in Bank notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or in British or clean Mexican dollars.

H. E. HSU SHIN-CHANG, President of the Yuchi-anpan, proposes to investigate the Postal Administration with a view to China's joining the Postal Union. President Hsu has also decided that all orders for railway cars and accessories should be placed with the two workshops in Tongshan and Changshai.

At the Magistrate's last Thursday, further evidence was heard by the first police magistrate (Mr. F. A. "Zeland") in the case in which three Chinese merchants are being charged with selling, or exposing for sale, or having in their possession for sale, medicine pills bearing marks so nearly resembling registered trademarks as to be calculated to deceive. Several witnesses were examined, and the case again adjourned. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, prosecuted, and Mr. F. Paget Hett (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the defendant.

ACCORDING to the *Aashi*, a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps was held at Peking on July 2 to consider among other things, the extension of the Foreign Legation to Shanghai, and the Chinese Consulate. It was decided that the foreign houses built outside the Settlement and to the North of it, ought to be included in the Settlement—It was also decided to ask the Chinese Government to set aside Tls. 8,000,000 for the completion of the Huangpu Consulate work. The Ministers who were present were those of Great Britain, Spain and Japan; the other Legations were represented by their Secretaries.

ANOTHER phase of the Anhui dispute has come to hand. The Chinese promoters of the agitation formed a Company and called on all the merchants and gentry to subscribe: towards it, the object being to work the mines entirely with Chinese capital. Prospectuses were issued and the subscription lists opened. So far only one man has come forward with a promise to take 300 shares; no one single shareholder disposes of more than 100. The agitation has been brought to a standstill, and has been successfully resisted by the business men, who say that they do not know anything about mines and are not going to buy a pig in a poke, however attractive the pig may be said to be. — *P. C. T. Times.*

CHINA does not appear to be represented at the International Congress of Women now being held in Toronto, although during the past fifteen years many flourishing women's rights associations have been established in Peking and throughout the provinces. Female suffrage is not inscribed on the programme of these institutions, as Parliamentary government has not yet reached China, and the associations of "self-willed women," as they style themselves, are chiefly formed with a view to modernising Chinese conceptions of parental authority. The dispossessed members of the nobility have thrown off their husbands, and the married women endeavour to resume control of their own households, even in defiance of parental commands.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

[illegible]

Ships Passed The Canal

18th June—*Syria*. 22nd June—*Bowles*.
Oswald. *Manuscriptensis*. *Calamagrostis*.
Kintuck. *Stentor*. *Longspike*. *Peking*. 27
June—*Achilles*. *Ernest*. *Stomax*. 170. *Ma*.
Inaba. *Marm*. *Prins*. *Etzel*. *Frédéric*. *P.*
Prins. *Ludwig*. 10th June—*Balgervia*. *B.*
gaura. *Glancus*. *Glancovus*. *Glologan*. *Inc*.
pura. *Lennox*. 2nd July—*Attinia*. *Marm*.
dramayo. *Ping*. *Swy*. *Polystenus*. *Sing*.
Sumaira. 6th July—*Goeben*. *Nitphon*. *Bong*.
Moynas. *Silista*. *(Ger)*. 9th July—*Peru*.
China. *(Aus)*. *Tonkin*. *Atchici*. *Chai*.
17 July—*Luitow*. *Karonga*. *Palermo*. *Wak*.
Marm. *Thesus*. 16th July—*Bormeo*. *Fil*.
shira. *Glensloch*. *Kalroz*. *Suevia*. *Shim*.
Prism. 16th July—*Oldenburg*. *Satsuma*.
17 July—*Andrus*. *Rickmers*. *Inverclyde*. *Ante*.
Beaulovers. *Bulow*. *Canlon*. *Sydney*. *Glanc*.
Poon. 23rd July—*Melmau*. *Australien*.
Don. *Dardanus*. *Palma*. *Calhay*. *Kanag*.
Marm. 27th July—*Sado*. *Marm*. *Indrani*. *S*.
gambia. *P.*. *K. Luitpold*. *Stahnyll*.

Arrivals at Home—18th June—*Nu*.
22nd June—*Hakota*. *Marm*. *Derslinger*.
June—*Austria*. *Dacre*. *Cailla*. 26th July—
Bandoran. *Indraatama*. 2nd July—*Sh*.
Kintuck. *Peking*. 27th July—*Sh*.
Brilliant. *Manuscriptensis*. 10th July—
Etzel. *Frédéric*. *Balgervia*. *Polystenus*.
22nd July—*Glancus*. 170. *Marm*. 16th
Glencroft. 19th July—*Smali*. 20th
Luitow. *China*. *(Aus)*. *Moynas*. *Ospach*.
etc. *(Ger)*. *Wakana*. *Marm*. 23rd July—*Br*.
Thesus. 26th July—*Palermo*. 27th
melandrus. *Oldenburg*. *Sydney*.

Steamers Expected

Vessels	From	Agents	Disa
Aldebam	Manila ..	G. L. & Co	Aug.
Tookin	Singapore ..	M. W. ..	Aug.
Nikko Maru	Manila ..	N. Y. K. ..	Aug.
Sanuki Maru	Shanghai ..	N. Y. K. ..	Aug.
Indian	Singapore ..	M. & Co.	Aug.
Yawata Maru	Nagasaki ..	N. Y. K. ..	Aug.
Begbie	Singapore ..	G. L. & Co	Aug.
Hitchi Maru	Singapore ..	N. Y. K. ..	Aug.
Emp. of Japan	Japan	O. P. R. Co.	Aug.
Kaga Maru	Moji	N. Y. K. ..	Aug.
Asia	Japan	P. M. Co.	Aug.
Yoshih Maru	Bombay ..	N. Y. K. ..	Aug.
Changsha	Sydney ..	B. & S.	Aug.

CHORONG AND WHAMPONG

TATKOO DOCKS.		July 29	July 28
Hangchow	at Quarry Bay Dock	11	11
Kwangso	at Quarry Bay Dock	11	11
Batometer		29.65'	29.56'
Temperature		81	88
Humidity		77	73
Barfall			

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING-ACCOUNT.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of 1/2 and bonus of 5/10 for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$36.024	48 % \$1,012 sales London 2/9	
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$4,000 \$4,000	\$10,000	\$2 (London 5/6) for 1903	\$55 buyers	
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$14 for 1907	74 % \$105 sellers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	54 % Tls. 115 ex. & b	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,464,902	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	54 % \$850 sales	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,017	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	74 % \$235	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	74 % \$1164 sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$308,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$345	
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$21	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$1 for 1908	\$10 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$50	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$20,379	Final of 1/4 making \$24 for 1908	74 % \$33 sellers	
Pacific China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£3	£3	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$13,755	\$1 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$3.154	563 sellers	
do. (Deferred)	60,000			\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000		Final of 2/1 for 1908 and interim of 1/1 for a/c 1909	73 1/2 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$6,817	\$120 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$26 ex. and b.	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,121	\$50 for year ending 10.4.1909	38 % \$154 sales	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	34 % \$1423 sales	
Latson Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$125,802	\$3 for 1907	\$18 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 9,172	Tls. 31 for year ending 31.8.08	Tls. 260 sellers	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,516	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.3.09	7 % Tls. 184 sellers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. £2,102	No. 12 of '17 = 48 cents	\$84 sellers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$7,422	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$12	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,102	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	\$58 sellers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$187,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	124 1/2 \$62 ex. sellers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 6,267	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 30.4.09	64 % Tls. 604 sellers	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	64 % Tls. 150 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09	58 % Tls. 104 sales	
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$18	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$295	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	\$63 ex n.t. b.	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$26,475	Final of \$34 making \$7 for 1908	64 % \$1074 sellers	
Temple's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	64 % \$91 buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$278	\$14 for 1908	5 % \$50	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	64 % Tls. 122 buyers	
Vest Point Building Company, Limited	11,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,008	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	81 % \$461	
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,830	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	44 % Tls. 134 buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,553	30 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$84 buyers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 92 buyers
Yau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 111 buyers
Yau Chai Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 15,912	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 400 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Jell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/8	12/8	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$648	1/101 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 % \$104	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	8 % \$134	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$51,128	50 cents for year ended 28.12.06	...	\$6.70 sellers
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,407	80 cents for 1908	81 % \$560	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	74 % \$164	
Jalry Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$48	Final of 40 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 % \$8.80 sellers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,756	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12	
H. Price & Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,000	\$1 and bonus 70 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$201	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,195	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	124 1/2 \$101 sales	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	64 % \$24 sales	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,790	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 % Tls. 1,000 ex.	
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 216,082	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$55 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,204	None	3 % \$8	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,204	None	...	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$8
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	44 % Tls. 146 sales	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$56,602	None	...	\$33 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 % \$54 buyers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$272	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$11 sellers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$4	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	64 % \$13 sales	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,513	Final of 30 cents for 1908	64 % \$8.70	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	40,500	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	...	\$6.17 6
do. (partly paid)	103 1/2	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$44
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	11,200	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7.40	None	...	\$2.10/-
Castfield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	\$2.75/-
do. (contributory)	24,700	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	\$2.11 1/2
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181 4/4	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,784	None	...	\$2.13/-
do. (contributory)	8,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	...	\$13 nom.
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	4,900,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	60 % for year 1908	...	\$13 nom.
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,000	7 % for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$1.15 9
do. (7 1/2 % pref.)	23,500	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	\$1
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	2,500	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$6,722	None	...	\$1
do. (8 1/2 % pref.)	2,500	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	\$1
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	60,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	\$1
do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	\$1
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.								
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